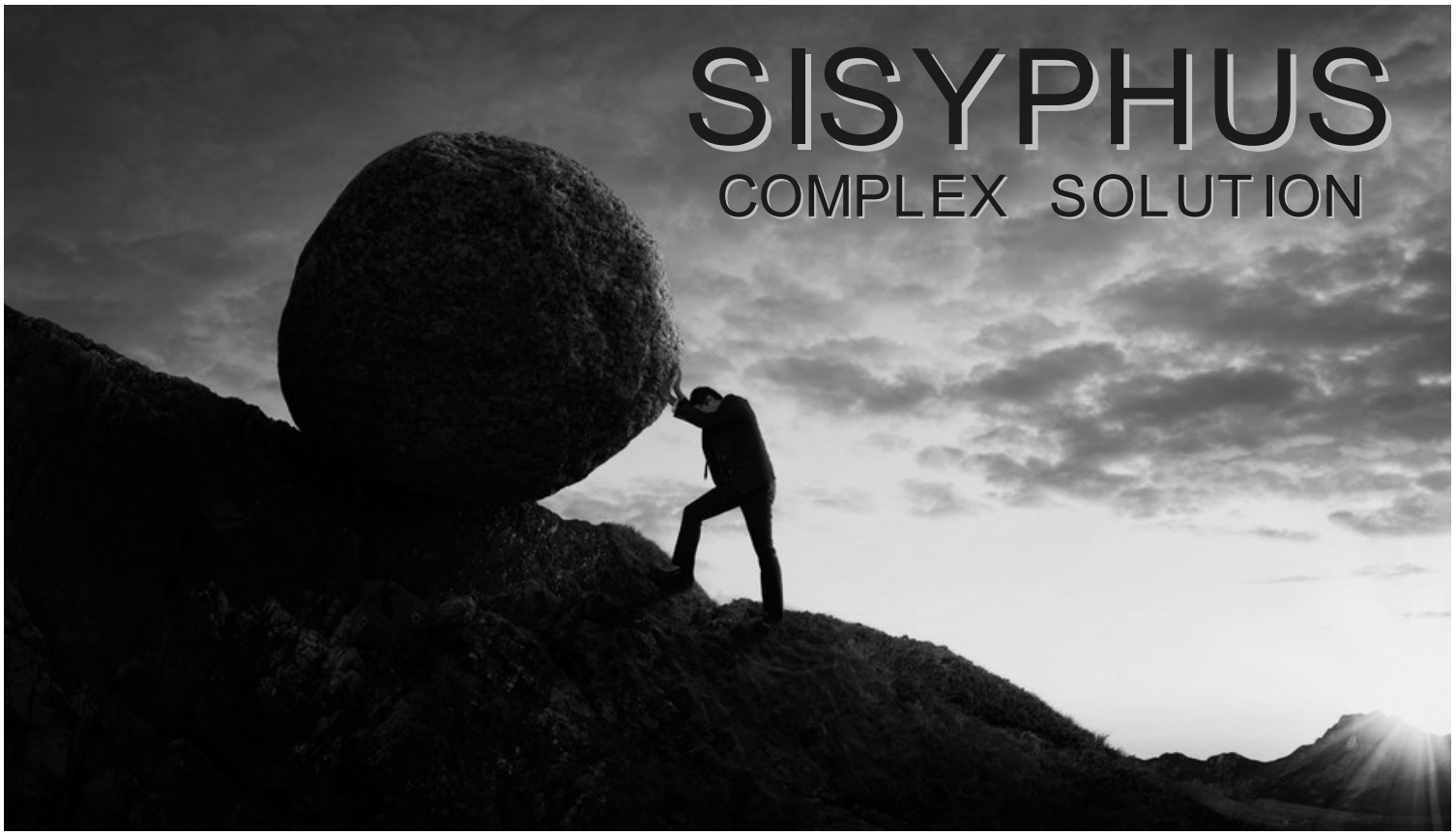

COMPREHENDING THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF THE UK GOVERNMENT AND RESOLVING PROBLEMS

by

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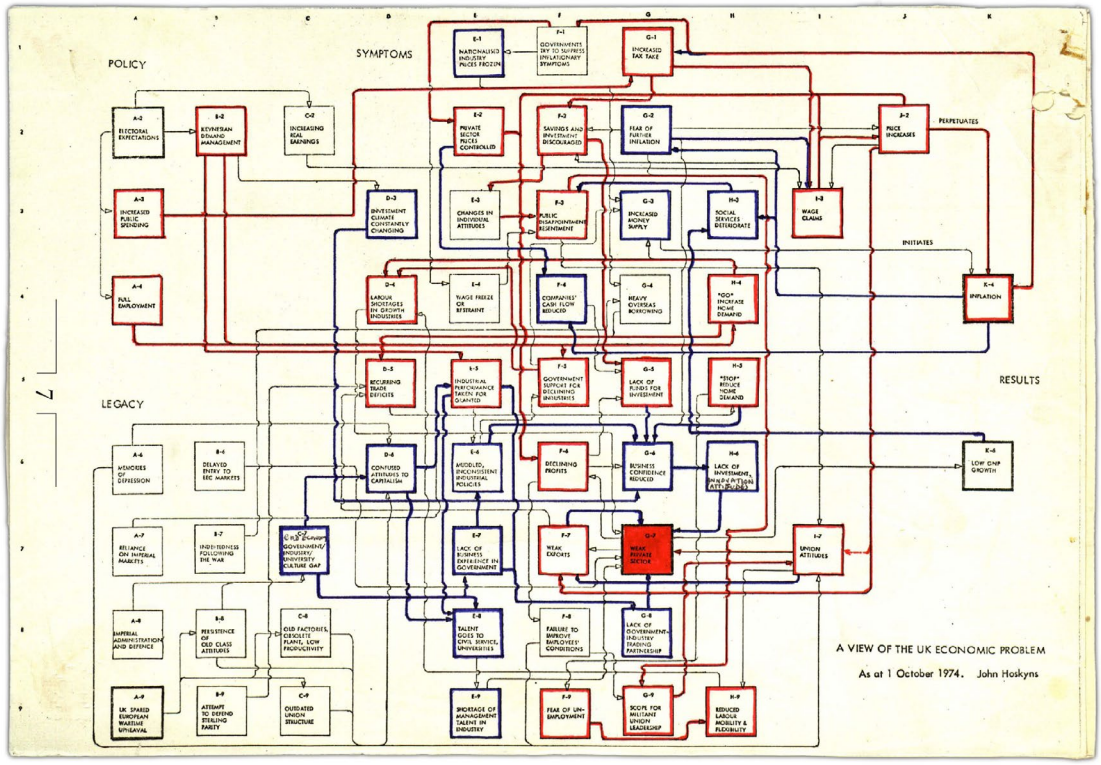
1. PURPOSE OF THE PUBLICATION SERIES

The origins of this work is based on the intention to recreate the ‘Hoskyn’s Government Wiring Map’.



This would then lead to a ‘report’ similarly conducted by the creation of this map, which at the time was known as ‘Stepping Stones’[1], published via the Centre for Policy Studies’ in 1977 (yes, I am that old).

The Centre currently, and rather unfairly in my opinion, limits its description to ‘set out a model for systematic policy-making, and, crucially, raised in unavoidable form the question whether a Conservative Government could possibly succeed unless policies towards the unions were changed’.

Personally I consider this to be of greater relevance than merely ‘unions’ as it determines cause and effect, hence the ‘wiring map’.

The political element of likely controversy, from some quarters, within this framework, was that it formed the backbone of what was to become ‘Thatcherism’. Having lived during this period, it would then be my further opinion that Margaret lost this focus after her first term, but arguing this point is not the purpose.

I deemed it a requirement due to the political malaise, culminating in the dystopian authoritarianism that was Covid, or as I came to call it, ‘the Moronovirus’.

Various other triggers had led me in this direction prior to 2020, up to and including similar mass delusions like the ‘Millennium Bug’, or ‘Y2K’, from 1993[2], all the way up to its total misnomer on New Years Eve of 1999. Perhaps above all though, a distinct pattern of all political campaigns being based on the most simple minded of premises. The ‘single issue’ style of politics. Dumbing down to the lowest common denominator in the hope that nobody would look behind the curtain, which indeed, they did not.

When any organisation is left to its devices, with no scrutiny or open debate, then the chances are that the mechanics will have gone haywire somewhere along the line, and under the origins of John Major and Tony Blair, peak 'Wizard of Oz' was taking place, minus the 'well intentioned' aspect.

I will come to touch on some of these areas as I progress, but this gives a 'helicopter view' of why I determined to take this path.

Due to my own background, which I will explain in Chapter 2, I wanted to modernise to some degree, that which had been created before, but it turned out that a complete overhaul was required, due to vast differences between 1977 and 2020.

In this respect, cause and effect will become an aim; however, the first stage had to be based on audit. Peeling back the covers of each and every office, whether directly or indirectly dependent on taxpayer funding, or feeding into Government as its primary role.

Let us understand fully the entire mechanics of Government as it stands today, and let this information enable us to discuss Government in a more educated, informed, and critical manner. It is, after all, our money and our Parliament, which is something else I will touch on in the fundamentals of Chapter 3.

Let us comprehend basic questions like; 'can we really afford this'? As opposed to always reverting to 'pay more tax' (currently doing the bog standard 'tax the rich' trope of old). Let's actually move into true comprehension of economics, from both a micro (national) and macro (international) perspective. Above all, let's consider how information can provide us with a unique opportunity to solve problems, rather than complain about them.

It's a hefty purpose, but it is not beyond the means of many minds (i.e. not just mine).

1.1. THE PROCESS

Whilst the overall project has a specific remit, the method of conducting the project requires phases. Similarly, within each phase, there must be defined standards, benchmarks and/or metrics applied as appropriate, in order to ascertain whether the aim of the phase is complete, and indeed if the office being audited meets its own definitions, or that set forth within the self same standards etc.

As previously stated, the first phase of this project will be to audit each and every office under the UK Government, however, the 'audit' will be limited to the 'Statement of Accounts' (optionally recognised as the 'Profit & Loss'). This is to focus on annual expenditures, to determine whether the Ministry totals match with the combined offices under their auspices, and to comprehend the spending patterns of Government offices.

A key point to stipulate is that this first phase can also identify criteria that would demand a 'forensic audit'[3], which would be labelled accordingly within a 'risk register'[4]. The initiation of a RASIC[5] can then be created for any 'team' to act upon the findings of the audit, whereby the policy criteria can be itemised.

The methodology is relatively straight forward and can be applied to any Government, i.e. not just the UK, depending on the level of transparency. This is intentional as many nations around the world are subject to very similar problems.

What this is not is 'DOGE'. I found that particular undertaking to be somewhat lacking in substance, hence the low 'savings' identified.

I suspect a number of eyes will be rolling, or slowly closing, at this point, whereby the common complaint has been the 'managerialism'[6] approach, often deemed to be part of the problem, but it is my strong opinion that it is more accurate to call the operating system 'bureaucratic'[7], and hence in order to untangle a web of bureaucratic systemisation, it will require a managerial efficiency approach.

It will certainly be complex, voluminous and time consuming (for me), but the results will enable a considered method of solution which becomes less complex with the completion of each task.

As this will eventuate in policy suggestions for the running of an entire Government structure, by default, levels of complexity will remain, but will not be so disorganised, chaotic or unfathomable. Ultimately, the desire as to how any Government will be run should be answered by the *sovereign people*.

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2. APPEAL TO AUTHORITY

This part is where I have to avoid hypocrisy, because like so many these days, my disillusionment with ‘experts’ has to be tempered with a reality that I also need to understand if someone has the vaguest clue what they are talking about.

What I cannot do is provide a long list of ‘peer review’ papers, for the simple reason that I am not an academic, something which I actually take great pride in, as I had to learn via the real world, and not hiding in a school.

I do ‘self-identify’ on social media as an ‘independent researcher’, due to the fact that the ideologically inclined have no idea what that means[8], and could in fact call myself an ‘independent scientist’, because they understand that even less[9]. The assumption is that each requires an academic position, or qualification up to PhD, and neither is true, despite any protestation to the opposite.

I have studied to degree level in the subjects of Business & Finance (hence; I know how to read financial statements), and have various other certifications across a range of technical and skill based undertakings, going as far and wide as a City & Guilds in painting and decorating (minor use until the age of 21) and watchmaker certified via Rolex (useful until age 30), up to Project Management certifications, which is probably most relevant to how I have approached this endeavour. I do hold additional certifications, but I don’t really consider them particularly pertinent to this discussion, such as the afore mentioned technical subjects, and one other example being for the Japanese language.

I have worked across 4 continents, and I have had articles published in a range of publications, from national newspapers to industry magazines, none of which I recommend reading, as ‘editors’ have a habit of completely destroying the content.

Much like the dreaded ‘peer’ system, which is notorious for demanding papers be mere replication of already existing thought, the ‘editor’ assumes they know their readers and thus hold all ‘expertise’ on matters which you have written. They don’t. A prime example being my warnings about the UK steel industry in 2019, which then only came to prominence amongst the political class, and the editor in question, in 2024.

By this measure, I prefer my ‘research’ to be subject to ‘review’ by the public.

A test of this method has been available in video format[10] since January 2022, whereby I hypothesized that no scientific method, nor precautionary principle, burden of proof existed for claims of ‘Anthropogenic Global Warming’ or indeed any form of ‘Climate Change’, in which my research involved asking all major organisations making such claims (e.g. IPCC) to provide this evidence. The video gives examples of written responses with each failing to answer, and one going so far as to not even understand what the hypothesis of each was in the first place.

This remains open to review and legitimate answer, but the fact that none could be provided suggests the conclusion must be, it never will.

Once more, the ideological of mind will wail and sacrifice their mental cognition to the ‘climate Gods’ they believe are angry, and no amount of actual evidence will persuade them otherwise, but my hypothesis then has to expand into why anyone of sound mind would be making political policy on the basis of what is clearly pseudoscience?

Research such as this factual undertaking are deemed to be ‘climate denial’, in clear statement as to the corrupt nature of the academic and peer review systems.

I have had successes in my life, and I have had failures, but at the age of 57 (at the time of writing), my greatest 'appeal to authority' is real life experience.

I can compare the difference between academia and life in the business world, having had numerous opportunities to work with academia in the UK, Japan and the US, which has included presentations made to me (not as a group, but to me personally) that was intended to demonstrate their best 'innovations', all of which were either regurgitations of already existing business models, or so unfathomably stupid as to take no more than 3 questions to bring the entire 'idea' crashing to the ground (thank you Cranfield).

Stanford probably stood out at the time, during the early 2000's, before they went completely mental, where I had the privilege of working together with a few of their professors, but perhaps the pinnacle would have been Prof. Bob Byer[11], where he mentored me briefly in regard to Nd:YAG Q-switched diode-pumped solid-state lasers, which we were using at the time in a company of mutual connection between San Jose and Tokyo.

There is good and bad in academia, but the more time goes by, mainly bad.

In terms of political 'allegiances', here I hold none. I think they are all equally terrible.

I can confess to having helped the Conservative Laura Sandys in her winning campaign in 2010, though definitely not because of me, but I soon determined to switch to understanding independent candidates for the 2012 local elections onwards.

I have owned companies at various stages in my life, in the UK, Japan and briefly in the US, with my current company being ICPR 1200 Limited[12].

I won't go into every single aspect of my life, or my career, as this is not a biography, so if you demand more than this in order to continue, then you are at least, incurious.

I will however refer to certain areas of experience and 'expertise' at given points within this series, with examples of how the knowledge came to be held.

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3. FUNDAMENTALS

Before we get into the 'nitty gritty' there are a few basics for us to understand about the process and about Government itself.

3.1. SOVEREIGNTY

A case that will need to be recognised, and argued, is precisely where 'sovereignty' lays in the UK's 'Constitutional Monarchy'[13] system.

During February of 2023 I made FoI request to 'The Commons' asking; 'I want to clarify the issue of Sovereignty. I am aware of the historical constitution of the UK, which cannot be superseded, whereby sovereignty lays with the people, yet I see from the UK Parliament website the statement that Parliament is sovereign? …. so I am looking for the specific written evidence that Parliament holds authority over the people?'

The response: 'The House of Commons holds a very large repository of laws, some of which may be relevant to your request. However, to identify any information relevant to your query, an expert legal analysis would be required.'

That would be a 'no' then. If Parliament were to be sovereign, you would anticipate an easily identifiable source for such a proposition, rather than this obfuscation, but this is indicative of a number of instances whereby we do need to be closing gaps that can, and do, lead to unaccountability.

As a direct example of my case that 'the people' are sovereign, in the most up to date context, we only need to look at the Parliament website of 'What do MP's do'[14], in which we can determine the following: 'Members of Parliament (MPs) are sent to the House of Commons from every part of the UK to represent local people and ensure they have a voice in national decisions'.

As MP's are 'representatives' of local people, then by default 'the people' are sovereign.

Please also take note that the role of an MP is not to 'represent' a political party. This is a critical understanding that has been lost due to the wider public's ambivalence toward the Governing structure, on account of simply imbibing narratives.

This matters because it creates the illusion of a party with the most members having been selected to 'represent', being the 'ruling party', which is simply not true. The 'Party System'[15] is then able to abuse this misconception by way of false claims of 'mandate'. I will not waste time giving source for the term 'mandate' both because it has become overly bastardised, and also because what they actually mean is 'diktat'[16].

This needs to be clearly understood because it is antithetical to a system of representing the sovereign people.

In all such respects, words and their definitions are critical and must not be allowed to be manipulated tools for the disingenuous.

In this regard it then follows;

3.2. CODE OF CONDUCT

This is a part of the existing structure of Government which I have been relentlessly referring to via social media, due to the public being seemingly oblivious to its existence.

In the activity of Government, and all roles within public life, there does lay the '7 Principles of Public Life', otherwise known as the 'Nolan Principles', contained within the 'The Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members'[17].

This vastly underused route to recourse is important, especially when it comes to the abuse of language or intent, on the basis of its criteria:

Selflessness
Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

Integrity
Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

Objectivity
Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

Accountability
Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

Openness
Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

Honesty
Holders of public office should be truthful.

Leadership
Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour and treat others with respect. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

Whilst I believe it is incumbent on all sovereign persons to embody the exact same principles, i.e. not holding others to a standard which we do not hold of ourselves, I will lay an open challenge to identify when the sovereign people have enacted this code to hold any MP, or public officer, to account?

We will very much need to comprehend this fundamental route to recourse, because this will play an integral role in our understanding of standards when understanding the structure of Government, and how we resolve problems.

As this identifies the standards, we then need to comprehend the process of accountability, of which the first step would be official complaint to the 'Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards'[18], whereby the current officer is one Daniel Greenberg CB.

Dependent on the severity, and potentially repetition of violation, this may lead to such consequence as prosecution on the basis of 'Misconduct in Public Office'[19]. Why this becomes important is that any such conviction can enable to the next stage, which is 'Recall'[20].

The purpose of my stating this process within an introduction and fundamentals to understand, prior to the audit phase, is due to the prevalence of comment amongst the sovereign people such as ‘there is nothing we can do’. I want to demonstrate that this is not true, and to provide encouragement to those who wish to ensure any existing or future system maintains standards that we all become much clearer in knowing about.

We have barely scratched the surface of what we can genuinely seek as remedy, thus negating any calls for drastic actions from those of a lesser informed status.

It then also follows that we need to comprehend the most common falsehoods masquerading as legitimate complaint;

3.3 OPERATING IDEOLOGY

In this brief segment I seek to nullify an underlying complaint that always and inevitably raises its ugly head.

As per the previously cited document for the ‘Party System’[15], we can establish that since 1918 the UK has been ‘led’ by one or other of the Conservative or Labour Governments.

Whilst we can attempt to draw distinctions between the two, the line has become increasingly narrower, and hence has been born the term ‘UNiparty’[21]. What they both have unquestionably in common, due to actions, is a commitment to an expanding Government State, which by default then results in an expansion of ‘public; rather than ‘private’ ownership. This is commonly recognised as ‘Socialism’[22].

Whilst we can, and do, argue the various forms of ‘Socialism’, I am less inclined as they all equate to cheeks of the same backside. Even the UK Labour Party was a meeting of minds between the Fabians, Socialists, Communists and Unions[23], so I am happy to clump them back into a single ideology (Fabians included fascist Oswald Mosely).

It may then be argued that the only variance between these two Parties occurred under Thatcher from 1979 to 1990, on account of privatisation programmes, however, this was never fully implemented. That ‘blip’ aside, the UK has operated under a Socialist ideology for over 100 years now.

If the Britannica version of claim that Socialism originated at the time of Moses are to be believed, I would propose that over 3400 years of ‘that’s not real socialism’ is enough to conclude that it is a failed ideology.

But let us consider its ‘arch nemesis’.

If we examine the claims made about ‘Capitalism’[24], we find something of a conundrum. The first name that arises in association with the term ‘Capitalism’ is Adam Smith, some 200 years after it is claimed to have been an operating ideology. This is somewhat awkward, because the theories of Smith were economic, not ideological, and were based on the ‘free market’, not ‘Capitalism’.

The assumption that a ‘free market’ requires ‘private ownership’ is not a very stable case.

The closest form I can find that actually fits, and has named theorists, is that of ‘Rhine Capitalism’[25], otherwise known as the ‘Social Market Economy’, or ‘socialism light’, but socialism nonetheless.

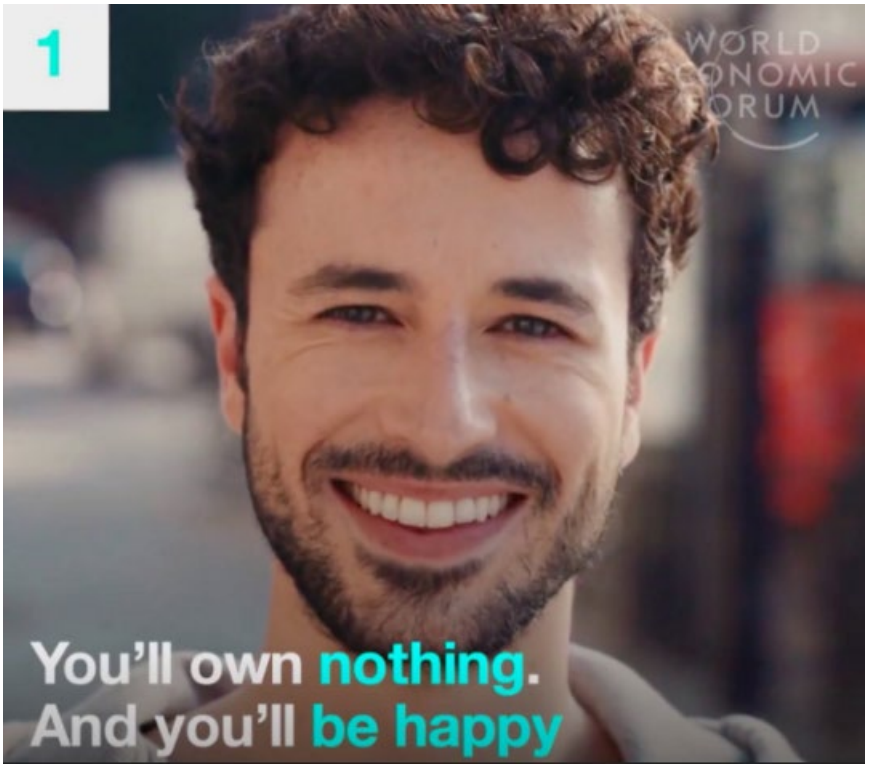
The villain of the piece then, the ‘Capitalist’, seems to either not exist, be confused with someone else, or deserve to be given an entirely different narrative. Whichever way we

turn, Marx's chief bogeyman is not quite what he seems, and with just a little thought, we can determine that this bogeyman is indeed an effect to the cause of socialism.

The 'arch nemesis' of socialism is in fact, socialism.

Naturally this is skirting past an awful lot of detail, because this is also not a history book, but what I can add to back up my conclusion, is the level of evidence as to the size, and more importantly, the 'command and control'[26], or 'planned economy', which, despite description, need not mean 'public' (Government) ownership. It would be more accurate to stipulate socialism as the means of 'controlling production levels and pricing for goods and services', leading, as a consequence, to communism, in which Government then takes control of ownership.

It should be noted that all cries of 'Capitalism bad', are combined with calls for the consequence that is communism, i.e. nationalisation, or Government ownership, or what could also be termed as the snake oil salesmanship of 'you will own nothing and be happy'[27].



The factors that we then need to comprehend in terms of what is meant by 'production' can be itemised as the following: Land, Labour, Capital and Entrepreneurship[28]. What this work will establish is the extensive framework by which this trait of socialism is clearly evidential.

From a readership perspective, what I want you to recognise is the false cries of foul using the bogeyman of 'capitalism' and 'tax the rich', from people whose only ever answer is more of what ails us, i.e. socialism/communism. It's well beyond the point of being boringly predictable and staggeringly unintelligent.

As further evidence that will be laid bare is the scale of Government problem:

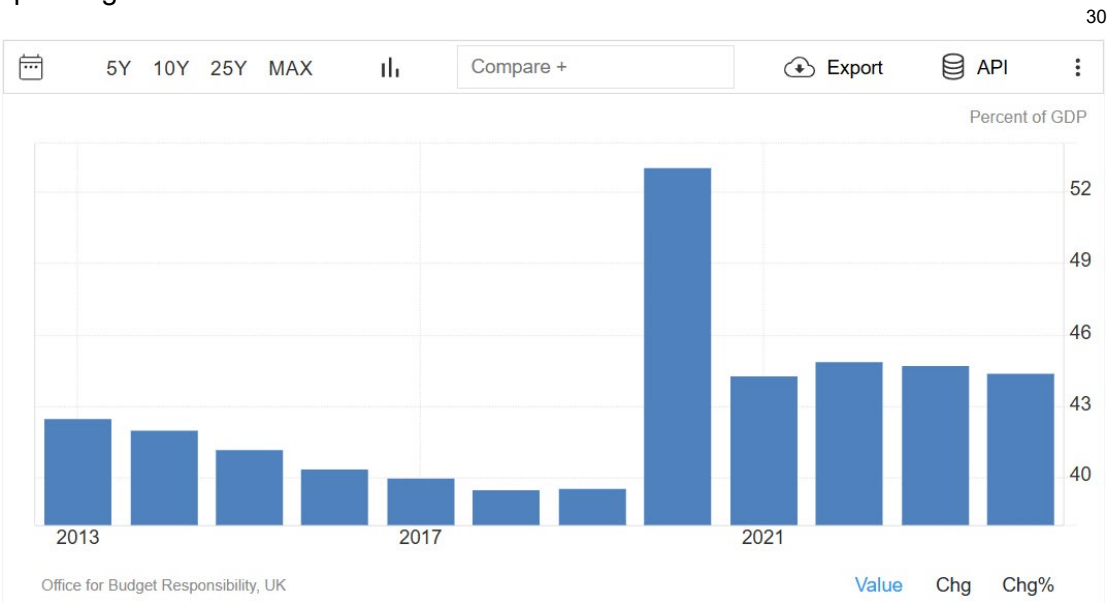
3.4. SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

When I first initiated this project in 2020 the total number of offices equated to 1012, via Ministerial Departments, Non-Ministerial Departments, Agencies and other Public Bodies, High Profile Groups, Public Corporations and Devolved Administrations[29]. As of writing they claim 610, which I can state as being completely false, but you will see the evidence for this as I continue. At present, indications suggest the 1012 will be surpassed by quite some margin, and my 'state of play' has already completed audit of 336 offices over 15 Ministries, of which only 3 make up the 15th Ministry I am currently auditing.

There a total of 24 Ministerial Departments.

From this position we then enter the realm of the dreaded 'economists', whereby: The First Law of Economists: For every economist, there exists an equal and opposite economist. The Second Law of Economists: They're both wrong.

In terms of sources, it is always a case of 'pick your poison', but let us just go with it on the basis of 'indicators', and consider what % GDP is based on Government spending:



Demonstrating an average over 124 years of 35.78% and a 2024 figure of 44.4% (lowest shown in this 11 year cycle of 39.5% and highest at 53%), the question then becomes an eternal argument of 'what is the optimal size of Government'?

Here we range from the more 'Liberal' minded view, as presented by Cambridge University[31], who consider 30-35%, max 40% as 'optimal', and then a more 'Libertarian' view, as per the Adam Smith Institute (the bogeyman 'Capitalists')[32], which concludes 'less than 25%'. There is no need to investigate a socialist/communist view on this, as it is always 100% eventually.

In both circumstances we are operating well above 'optimal', and in the instance of what I would personally consider a more reasonable figure of 20%, our socialist Government is always operating way in excess of optimum, i.e. far too bloated (=socialist).

To justify (as if I should have to) my perspective of this lower %, I look at Government as a sovereign people's cost of employment, whereby standard practice places this optimal at between 20-30%[33]. 20% is the threshold whereby anything over requires consideration and 30% rings alarm bells demanding immediate action.

At the current rate of 44.4%, we then need to comprehend the impact of 'command and control'. The first instance will require my providing evidence (which I can) of the 'command and control' economy, but then I will need to inform you of the consequences that will make up the confounders to calculate this impact.

You can ascertain the simple explanation of how GDP is 'estimated' from the ONS[34].

My areas of consideration will focus on barriers to entry (i.e. opportunity cost[35]) and Government created artificial demand[36] markets. This will then result in a more accurate position of Government spending as a % of GDP, i.e. much higher than the claimed 44.4% and will continue to increase with further 'central planning'.

In addition, for the purpose of latter micro and macro economic considerations, I must also take into account the debt situation relating to affordability. This will mean ascertaining precisely what it is a justifiable debt and how the debt will be paid in addition to running costs. This poses a significant problem due to end of Q4 2023 numbers signifying an equivalent 101.3% of GDP.

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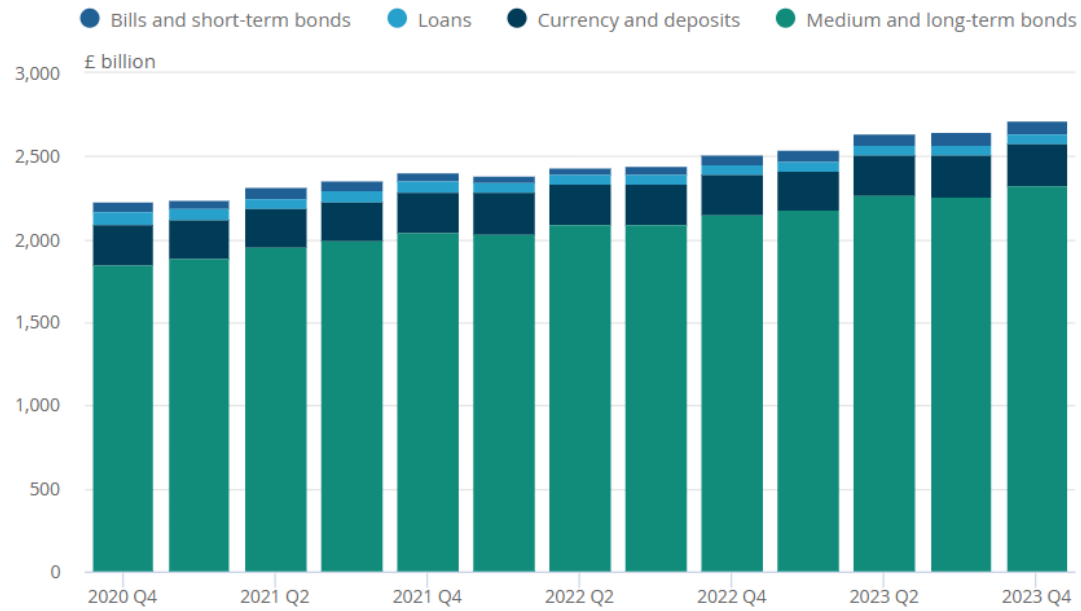
Figure 2: UK general government gross debt is mainly made up of medium and long-term bonds

General government gross debt by instrument (£ billion), UK, at the end of Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020 to the end of Quarter 4 2023



Further required metrics will be stipulated within the context applicable.

Before I extend into conclusions I have already been able to establish, I think it best to move into the core detail of the office by office audit process, in order to present the required information.

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31. The 'Optimal' Size of Government: https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/public-spending-and-the-role-of-the-state/optimal-size-of-government/0658A40B618633293059B97899DFF407
32. The optimum size of government: https://www.adamsmith.org/blog/politics-government/the-optimum-size-of-government/
33. What is a Good Labor Cost Percentage? Understanding Industry Standards and Best Practices: https://www.e-a-a.com/what-is-a-good-labor-cost-percentage/
34. What is GDP and how do we calculate it?: https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/usingpublicdatatoproducestatistics/learningaboutdata/learnmoreaboutwhoweareandwhatwedo/whatisgdpandhowdowecalculateit
35. Opportunity cost: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/o/opportunitycost.asp
36. Artificial demand: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_demand
37. UK government debt and deficit: December 2023: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/publicspending/bulletins/ukgovernmentdebtanddeficitforeurostatmaast/december2023

NOTE: If links do not open, copy and paste into browser.

4. THE AUDIT

The order in which I will be conducting this audit is based on the listing of offices as per the Government website when I initiated during 2020.

I will be adding financial information for the years post this benchmark period of 2019-2020, to ensure the full picture at time of writing, and to enable further insight to that which had been determined at the original point of audit.

I will begin by covering the 'Whole of Government' prior to then looking at each Ministry, and all of the offices claimed to be under their responsibility. You will note that each Ministry produces total expenditure as a 'Core' and 'Group' classification, whereby my method is to calculate and check the totals from each office against their declared Ministry total, and then to compare against the Whole Government.

4.1. WHOLE OF UK GOVERNMENT

38

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2019/20	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£813,300,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£918,700,000,000.00			
Salary	£235,300,000,000.00	4,512,109	26%	£52,148.56
Net Expenditure	£105,400,000,000.00			

39

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2020/21	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£731,500,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£1,063,000,000,000.00			
Salary	£253,500,000,000.00	4,337,097	24%	£58,449.23
Net Expenditure	£331,500,000,000.00			

40

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2021/22	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£881,600,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£1,044,400,000,000.00			
Salary	£284,500,000,000.00	4,380,107	27%	£64,952.75
Net Expenditure	£162,800,000,000.00			

41

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2022/23	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£974,500,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£1,133,600,000,000.00			
Salary	£306,700,000,000.00	4,421,940	27%	£69,358.70
Net Expenditure	£159,100,000,000.00			

42

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2023/24	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£1,019,900,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£1,076,300,000,000.00			
Salary	£240,500,000,000.00	4,470,105	22%	£53,801.87
Net Expenditure	£146,600,000,000.00			

These numbers represent the base benchmarks I look at, whereby immediately I have to give notice that my method of representing numbers is more accurate, in terms of standard, than the Government. You may think this pedantic, but when I demonstrate that there is no standard being applied across Government, this is a problem.

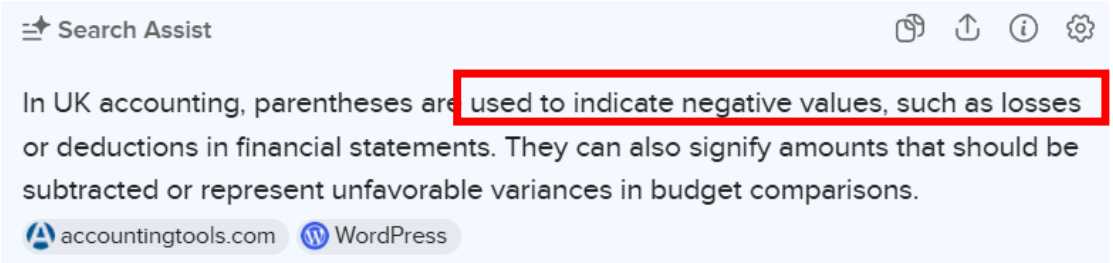
My specific gripe is their use of parenthesis, as per this example Statement for FY 2023/24:

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2023-24 £bn	2022-23 £bn
Taxation revenue	4	(888.8)	(857.7)
Other revenue	5	(131.1)	(116.8)
Total public services revenue		**(1,019.9)**	**(974.5)**
Social security benefits	6	311.4	276.1
Staff costs	7	240.5	306.7
Purchase of goods and services	8	263.7	254.3
Grants and subsidies	9	104.1	122.4
Depreciation and impairment	10	64.2	52.8
Interest costs on government borrowing	11	63.4	85.1
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	23	29.0	36.2
Total expenditure on public services		**1,076.3**	**1,133.6**
Net expenditure on public services		**56.4**	**159.1**
Financing costs of long-term liabilities, including discounting	11	82.9	(141.9)
Revaluation of financial assets and liabilities		7.3	(31.8)
Net (income)/expenditure for the year		**146.6**	**(14.6)**

My specific issue is their failure to comply with this basic rule:


Search Assist
In UK accounting, parentheses are used to indicate negative values, such as losses or deductions in financial statements. They can also signify amounts that should be subtracted or represent unfavorable variances in budget comparisons.
accountingtools.com
WordPress

For the clarity of Government, ‘revenue’ is neither a ‘negative value’ nor a ‘loss’, and considering this is produced by the Treasury, this is not good.

The simple premise for this sleight of hand is so that the uninitiated will mentally see the ‘Net’ numbers in black and trigger a response toward a positive outcome, when the exact reverse is true. The 2022/23 period is the stand out anomaly in this respect, due to an apparent ‘surplus’.

Now, some of you may ask why I have removed the figures relating to ‘Financial Costs’ and ‘Revaluations’, due to their impact on the final reported number, and this is due to ensuring we are understanding the base affordability question. When we comprehend this outcome, we can then better understand any requirements for the murky waters of

financing. What I can say at this point is there is an existing relationship to financing and the office known as the 'UK Debt Management Office', but I will not be auditing this office immediately. Should you wish to jump ahead a little to try and comprehend how these sums can be evidenced, firstly I would say 'good luck with that', and secondly you can find annual Gilt issuances via their website[43].

An additional note to understand is that these numbers include 'ALL' revenues and staff, hence includes council tax and local Government workforce. I will separate these out accordingly at the appropriate juncture.

4.1.1 OBSERVATIONS

4.1.1.1 SPENDING

Over the 5 years covered, we can see a total overspend of £905.4 billion, or the equivalent of a full year operational costs. Much will likely be made of the impact from 'Covid', and in the darkest recesses of low intelligence, 'post Brexit' will inevitably spew forth from the perennial failures to know anything, at the same time as they cry about additional non-existent narratives, like 'austerity'.

Despite now showing evidence, it will not dispel them, but for thinking people, here are two additional reporting periods (2015 and 2010) that demonstrate the ideology of 'if only there were more socialism' doesn't work:

44

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2014/15	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£659,300,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£733,900,000,000.00			
Salary	£193,800,000,000.00	4,434,109	26%	£43,706.64
Net Expenditure	£74,600,000,000.00			

45

WHOLE UK GOVERNMENT (VIA TREASURY)	FY 2009/10	Total Employees	Cost of Employment	Ave. Salary
Total Revenue	£582,000,000,000.00			
Operating Costs	£665,700,000,000.00			
Salary	£180,400,000,000.00	4,909,472	27%	£36,745.30
Net Expenditure	£83,700,000,000.00			

The 'observation' is, the more socialism, the worse the numbers get.

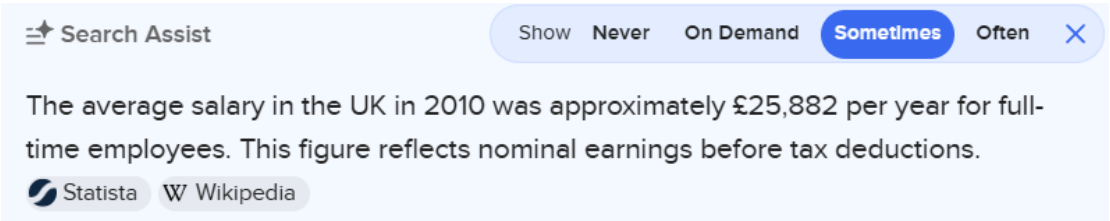
4.1.1.2. SALARIES

You can pick your poison for this one, but here's a screenshot for average salaries in the UK in 2025:

Search Assist
The average gross annual salary in the UK for 2025 is approximately £37,500, with average weekly earnings around £722. Salaries can vary significantly based on factors like age, location, and industry.
Forbes
Coursera

It's no wonder the poor little darlings in the public sector need unions and to keep striking. Apparently the gross expansion of more socialism has resulted in them only earning 43% more than the wider national average as of 2025.

Should there be any claim against 2010 levels:



42% higher. Irrespective of any obfuscation of 'adjusted for inflation', the over payment remains the same.

What is clear is that the bigger Government gets, the more money it takes, and it is never enough.

Real life picture of a socialist bureaucrat telling Government, 'just a little more socialism Monsieur'.[46]

4.1.1.3 EVIDENCE

Whilst these numbers present an overview of the 'Whole of Government', this in itself is not the evidence required. What is required is that accumulating the numbers reported by each office must then equate to these reported outcomes.

This is what the process will determine. Let us begin.

Chapter 4.1. Whole of Government – Citations / Sources

38. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2020: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6297967b8fa8f50390d4500a/Whole_of_Government_Accounts_2019-20.pdf
39. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2021: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1171941/Whole_of_Government_Accounts_2020-21_Final_Version_for_laying_and_publishing.pdf
40. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2022: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6601a433f1d3a0666832ad02/WGA_2021-22_Final_for_publication.pdf
41. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2023: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67458db2ece939d55ce93057/WGA_2022-23_final_accounts.pdf
42. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2024: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/68776746352c290d20dcaef9/WGA_2023-24_accounts.pdf
43. Outright Gilt Issuance Calendar: https://www.dmo.gov.uk/data/pdfdatareport?reportCode=D5D
44. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2015: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a75afe2e5274a545822d712/WEB_whole_of_gov_accounts_2015.pdf
45. Whole of Government Accounts: year ended 31 March 2010: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7b9b81e5274a7318b8fc38/Whole_of_Government_Accounts_2009_to_2010.pdf
46. Monty pythons, Mr creosote, Full version: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GxRnenQYG7I

NOTE: If links do not open, copy and paste into browser.

4.2. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE / GOVERNMENT LEGAL DEPARTMENT / HM CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE INSPECTORATE

The reporting system here has changed since I began this process in July of 2020, but for the sake of evidence as per current availability, I will refer to the documents you will be able to examine for yourself, as per links provided.

This means that, rather then separately, the reporting system combines the Attorney General's Office (AGO) with the Government Legal Department (GLD) and HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate (HMCPSI). These do not however represent all offices under the Attorney General's Office, which I will deal with subsequently.

It does raise a problem though, because it intentionally removes one of the 'checks and balances', whereby the AGO is supposed to report their individual numbers, then the group of offices. The process is made further confused as the HMCPSI does have a separate report.

Organisationally speaking, our first look into Government offices sees something of a mess. I can identify a specific staffing cost for HMCPSI, however there is no clear delineation between AGO and GLD hence these two numbers are divided based on % from staff numbers.

47/48

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	**FY 2019/20**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	49	£3,567,650.31	£72,809.19
Net Expenditure	**£5,551,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£5,696,000.00	63%	
Government Legal Department	**FY 2019/20**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	2,519	£183,406,349.69	£72,809.19
Net Expenditure	**£4,323,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£257,410,000.00	71%	
HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate	**FY 2019/20**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	25	£1,865,000.00	£74,600.00
Net Expenditure	**£2,359,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£2,368,000.00	79%	
OFFICES CUMULATIVE	**£12,233,000.00**		
STAFF CUMULATIVE	**2,593**		

49/50

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	FY 2020/21	Salary	Ave. Salary
Total Employees	50	£3,783,239.17	£75,664.78
Net Expenditure	**£5,712,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£5,919,000.00	64%	
Government Legal Department	**FY 2020/21**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	2,605	£197,106,760.83	£75,664.78
Net Expenditure	**£3,989,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£264,644,000.00	74%	
HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate	**FY 2020/21**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	28	£2,475,000.00	£88,392.86
Net Expenditure	**£2,673,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£2,673,000.00	93%	
OFFICES CUMULATIVE	**£4,396,000.00**		
STAFF CUMULATIVE	**2,683**		

51/52

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	FY 2021/22	Salary	Ave. Salary
Total Employees	54	£3,970,654.62	£73,530.64
Net Expenditure	**£6,055,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£6,180,000.00	64%	
Government Legal Department	**FY 2021/22**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	2,769	£203,606,345.38	£73,530.64
Net Expenditure	**£12,015,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£279,218,000.00	73%	
HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate	**FY 2021/22**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	26	£2,272,000.00	£87,384.62
Net Expenditure	**£2,754,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£2,754,000.00	82%	
OFFICES CUMULATIVE	**£3,206,000.00**		
STAFF CUMULATIVE	**2,849**		

53/54

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	FY 2022/23	Salary	Ave. Salary
Total Employees	57	£4,357,955.89	£76,455.37
Net Expenditure	**£6,000,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£6,267,000.00	70%	
Government Legal Department	**FY 2022/23**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	2,822	£215,757,044.11	£76,455.37
Net Expenditure	**£10,727,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£298,135,000.00	72%	
HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate	**FY 2022/23**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	27	£2,354,000.00	£87,185.19
Net Expenditure	**£2,768,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£2,768,000.00	85%	
OFFICES CUMULATIVE	**£1,959,000.00**		
STAFF CUMULATIVE	**2,906**		

55/56

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	FY 2023/24	Salary	Ave. Salary
Total Employees	56	£4,589,584.95	£81,956.87
Net Expenditure	**£6,427,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£6,817,000.00	67%	
Government Legal Department	**FY 2023/24**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	3,028	£248,165,415.05	£81,956.87
Net Expenditure	**£8,289,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£341,170,000.00	73%	
HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate	**FY 2023/24**	**Salary**	**Ave. Salary**
Total Employees	24	£2,348,000.00	£97,833.33
Net Expenditure	**£2,850,000.00**		
Operating Costs	£2,878,000.00	82%	
OFFICES CUMULATIVE	**£988,000.00**		
STAFF CUMULATIVE	**3,108**		

4.2.1. OBSERVATIONS

Over the 5 year period, these three offices cost the taxpayer £12.5 million. It does need to be noted however that much of the 'revenue' comes from other Government offices, hence, more taxpayer money. For the sake of using the numbers they provide, and for the process test, I will maintain these 'Net' figures, to see how this equates against WGA.

4.2.1.1 SPENDING

Each year of operation sees each office increase its spending.

4.2.1.2 SALARIES

Here we also see a trend upwards, with the averages being far higher than even the whole public sector average. The final year of reporting shows pay of between £82K and £98K. Playing devils advocate, I would suggest this is due to

the legal qualifications required, though I highly doubt the most populous staff at the GLA hold such levels.

4.2.2. WHAT DO THEY DO?

In this section we need to understand what each office either does, or claims to do. From this information we are then able to comprehend any dependency, cause and effect, and subsequent determination as to value. I will be using the most up to date information, and referring to any historical context as appropriate.

4.2.2.1 ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE

This office apparently dates back to 1243, taking political significance from 1461[57].

It's worthy to check the entirety of their role at the website[58], however, for brevity the main blurb is: *provides legal advice and support to the Law Officers who give legal advice to government and perform other duties in the public interest*.

Take note that the advice is to Government only, hence, the 'revenue' they report is by default taxpayer money, not from the private sector.

This is a political appointment, and so not dependent on competency or achievement.

A slightly unusual claim is that this office is '*Promoting the rule of law at home and overseas*', whereby 'overseas' is not apparently limited to 'overseas territories'. I would question why they think sovereign nations external to the UK are within their purview, but more on that shortly.

Looking at the 'Responsibilities' overall, there has been change since becoming a Labour appointed office:

- Acting as Chief Legal Adviser to Government and the Crown
- Superintending and having general oversight of the Crown Prosecution Service, Serious Fraud Office and sponsoring HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate
- Superintending and having general oversight of the Government Legal Department and Government Legal Profession
- Working with the Justice Secretary and the Home Secretary to make streets safer, including halving violence against women and girls, halving knife crime and restoring confidence in the policing and justice systems.
- Carrying out independent public interest litigation functions
- Promoting the rule of law at home and overseas
- Acting as leaders within the legal professional world
- The Attorney General also holds the separate office of Advocate General for Northern Ireland.

Neither we nor the Law Officers can provide legal advice to members of the public or business.

Let's compare that to May 4th, 2021:

- provide legal advice to government
- superintend, or oversee, the main independent prosecuting departments - the Crown Prosecution Service and the Serious Fraud Office
- superintend, or oversee, Her Majesty's CPS Inspectorate, which inspects how cases are prosecuted
- superintend, or oversee, the Government Legal Department, which provides legal services to government
- answer questions about their work in Parliament
- perform other functions in the public interest, such as looking at sentences which may be too low - these duties are independent of government

How did 'The Crown' suddenly become stated as a recipient of 'Advice'?

In addition to this, during my activities, I have from time to time conducted a range of FoI's, including to the Attorney General's Office, and this is an example of a stock answer from 29th July 2022:

Thank you for contacting the Attorney General's Office (AGO).

Please note the Attorney General provides legal advice to the government and is unable to give legal advice, assistance or support to individuals. The Attorney General does not have investigatory powers.

We strive to answer all correspondence that falls within the remit of the AGO within 20 days. However, we are unable to reply to matters that do not fall within the responsibility of the department.

Please note that, although the Attorney General superintends the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), Serious Fraud Office (SFO), and Government Legal Department (GLD), these departments are operationally independent and the Attorney General's Office is unable to intervene in individual cases or comment on any active proceedings.

I would question how this office has gone from not having 'investigatory powers' and an inability to 'intervene' or 'comment on any active proceedings' to 'carrying out independent public interest litigation functions'? Is the Attorney General now head of the Crown Prosecution Service, as opposed to 'oversight'?

In terms of the 'make streets safer, including halving violence against women and girls, halving knife crime and restoring confidence in the policing and justice systems', did the Attorney General now also decide which gender and crimes he will involve himself in at the expense of others?

The current Attorney General, 'Lord Hermer', is somewhat overt though in his appropriation of selective political activities, such as his determination to associate Europe (he means the EU) with an 'International Legal Order'[60].

Specifically his statement '*Resetting the UK's relationship with Europe, and proactively and unequivocally supporting the international legal order, are amongst the Government's top priorities*'. This statement was made at a 'Venice Commission' meeting in London on 7th July 2025[60].

This 'Commission' has members from 61 nations[61] and by default is then not dependent on a 'reset with Europe'.

This also calls into question who creates our laws, and on what criteria a law must meet. In this question I can then refer to one of the 'rule of law' commitments claimed by Lord Hermer, and indeed his predecessors.

4.2.2.1.1 CREATING LAW

The first point of reference here will be the 'Guide to Creating Legilsation'[62].

As much as this 'Guide' does stipulate a requirement of compatibility with the 'ECHR' (clause 3.9), it does not make not provision for the 'Venice Commission' nor 'Europe' or 'International Order Law', as these are not compatible with sovereignty.

An addition that raises question is the principle of 'non-contravention':

> The principle of non-contravention in law creation ensures that new laws do not conflict with existing laws or legal principles. It promotes legal coherence and stability by requiring that any new legislation aligns with established legal frameworks and does not undermine existing rights or obligations.

Within the 'Guide' we see reference to 3.11 Environment provision, 3.12 Trade affecting N. Ireland and the UK, 3.14 Devolved competencies, 3.17 National security, 3.20 Overseas territories, and 3.21 The Crown, whereby 'non-contravention' is applied. This principle is incumbent on all law creation, not just a select few.

This is required knowledge in any discussion relating to a claimed 'Great Repeal', as many laws can be nullified under this principle. The fact that the 'Guide' refers to the ECHR[63], in which 'Article 1' stipulates 'everyone has the rights', raises question as to the validity of the UK Equalities Act 2010, which then contravenes this by division of 'protected class', as an obvious example.

A further principle of law is 'burden of proof':

> The burden of proof refers to the obligation to prove one's assertion or claim in legal proceedings. In the creation of law, it typically falls on the party making a claim or accusation to provide sufficient evidence to support it. This principle ensures that laws are established based on credible evidence and reasoning.

Lord Hermer claims the 'rules-based-order' of law includes 'Ai, migration and climate change'.

Ai has now 'laws' to speak of right now, but I am sure this will raise issues. Migration is a matter of an ever expanding excuse to abuse legal language and interpretation of law, e.g. 'illegal' becomes 'irregular', and 'economic migrant' becomes 'refugee', but it is the climate claim I wish to focus on here.

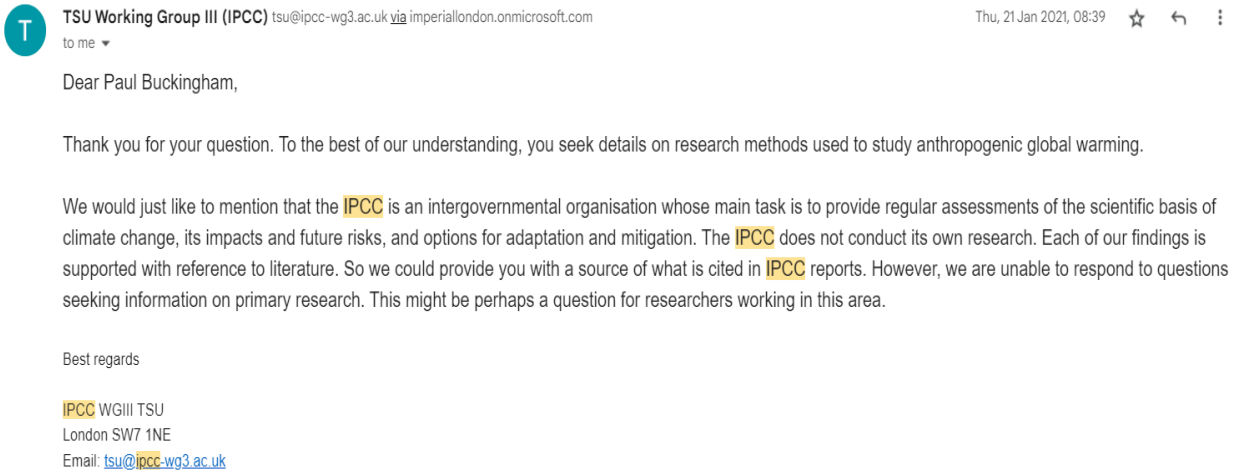
Understanding the basics of law, as stated above, we can apply the principles to consider how the 'Climate Change Act of 2008' came to be legislation.

In the 'Draft Climate Change Bill'[64] from March 2007, we see opening statement by Tony Blair, '*The threat from climate change is perhaps the greatest challenge facing our world*', and followed by David Miliband

making the additional claim, '*There is no longer any real debate over the fact that climate change is happening and that man-made emissions are the main cause*'. Then in October 2007 within the document 'Taking Forward the UK Climate Change Bill: The Government Response to Pre-Legislative Scrutiny and Public Consultation October 2007'[65] we see the statement ''*The debate about the science is over*' from Hilary Benn'

The 'burden of proof' for these claims? A report written by an economist, Nicholas Stern, who cited claims by the IPCC, a political organisation.

If any competent legal advisor, or indeed anyone within Parliament, were to have conducted the basics of due diligence, they could simply have asked the IPCC for the 'burden of proof', as I did, and this is how the IPCC responded:



TSU Working Group III (IPCC) tsu@ipcc-wg3.ac.uk via imperiallondon.onmicrosoft.com Thu, 21 Jan 2021, 08:39

to me

Dear Paul Buckingham,

Thank you for your question. To the best of our understanding, you seek details on research methods used to study anthropogenic global warming.

We would just like to mention that the IPCC is an intergovernmental organisation whose main task is to provide regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC does not conduct its own research. Each of our findings is supported with reference to literature. So we could provide you with a source of what is cited in IPCC reports. However, we are unable to respond to questions seeking information on primary research. This might be perhaps a question for researchers working in this area.

Best regards

IPCC WGIII TSU
London SW7 1NE
Email: tsu@ipcc-wg3.ac.uk

In case anyone is unsure, the answer they give here is 'no', they don't have the burden of proof.

Thus far, one truly bad attempt to claim this means the burden of proof is within the reports, resulted in my two-fold response, which is a) so where is it? and, b) Working Group III is based on mitigation, so if they can't stipulate outright 'burden of proof', how can they possibly understand what they are 'mitigating'? Naturally, as with most of this narrative, when you ask a basic question, they either run a mile or scream something about 'denial' or other equally retarded reaction.

So we have very clear false statements in violation of the Code of Conduct in Public Office, to create a 'law' that has zero validity, then by default all downstream laws dependent on this falsehood are also invalid.

There is additional evidence accrued to demonstrate these outright lies and what the source of the ideology behind this is, and these can be seen in the video I created called 'Are We The Baddies'[66]. This video also explains how they cannot even meet the 'poor man's science' standard of the 'precautionary principle' to the extent that they don't understand the question posed on account of their complete lack of expertise in the area of advanced mathematics that their 'models' depend upon.

There is a distinct reason why I use this particular example of the falsehood of the climate laws, and this leads into the cause and effect of incompetent or bad faith actors in the legislative process who bypass all

principles. The reason is an effect that results in the 'law' attempting to legalise criminality. The criminality takes a number of forms, but if we take the direct effect on the UK and just one single effect amongst many, we have the following:

[67]

We can also then consider large scale corruption, coercion, even slavery in terms of the effect of demanding products produced in other nations produced in slave factories, and also child labour in the mines of the Congo to list a few more criminal consequences.

The fact that no 'lawyer' nor 'legislator' has sought to right this egregious wrong begs the question of how big the criminal case should be, and do we have a prison big enough to house them?

One such detainee, by default, would need to be Lord Hermer, due to his claim of 'rules-based-order' of law includes 'Ai, migration and climate change'. Incompetence, or bad actor? I would suggest the total failure of principle and due diligence states intentional bad actor, so yes, I am calling him, amongst many others, a criminal.

In addition to the failures in basic principles, even the process of publishing an 'Impact Assessment'[62], can establish whether these principles and basic due diligence has been conducted.

For the Climate Change Act 2008, a 'Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment'[68] was published, whereby I have to mix their reference to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in point 2.2.2 of the document, with a personal anecdote. Precise dates are difficult to recall, but follow up meetings to the Kyoto Protocol were held at Waseda University in 2002, which is located close to an area called Takadanobaba where a customer of mine, The Fiddler (pub) was located. I had no pre-knowledge that this meeting was taking place, nor any interest at that point in time. I came to learn of this due to myself and the owner of the pub, another Paul, only being joined at the bar by a person unknown, who seemed somewhat 'down in the dumps'. I decide to speak to the man, who also turned out to be British, out of normal politeness, and it turned out he was a scientist that had attended the meeting. I dearly wish I knew his name for the purpose of evidence, but in typical 'bloke' fashion, it didn't seem part of appropriate protocol. What I do know is that he then spent about an hour explaining to myself and Paul, why the 'climate change' narrative was entirely wrong, and how his academic career had been indirectly threatened if he pursued his line of study. Hence his sombre mood at the time.

This in itself is totally insufficient to provide a legal argument, however, it does indicate that dissenting voices to this forced claim not only exist more vocally now, but also during the period when due diligence should have been conducted.

I can then offer absolute evidence that Hilary Benn was making an entirely false statement by espousing '*The debate about the science is over*' due to, of all sources, Channel 4. On March 8th, 2007 a documentary was broadcast called 'The Great Global Warming Swindle'[69].

This is obviously important as it long pre-dates the falsehoods attaining Royal ascent and becoming legislation. For this to have been dismissed entirely must be seen as an intentional action to the detriment of the UK citizenry.

There can also be zero obfuscation as to the known implications that would result in 'energy poverty' and the deaths that would follow, as the 'Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment' specifically states in point 4.4.9 that '*all costs of energy price rises will be borne by consumers*'.

The reason I conducted my own research and investigations during 2021/22, gaining responses from the likes of the IPCC and the UK's Climate Change Committee (formed directly as a result of the Climate Change Act 2008 – and from which numerous accusations of corruption have arisen[70]) was due to the long running arguments based on the 'scientific' details of the claims, and not the legal principles, most notably 'burden of proof', as this should be the primary concern of any competent lawyer advising Government on legislation (at the time of the creation of the 'Bill', the Attorney General was Peter Goldsmith[71]). The politicisation of these appointments means that principles are sacrificed for ideological aims.

4.2.2.1.2 PROPOSAL

In terms of proposals to the clear violations stated above, of which there will be many more with a full forensic investigation, the most fundamental is a review of all legislation, particularly those post 1992 when much of this climate lie became a political tool via the Rio Summit (Earth Summit)[72] and the signing of Agenda 21[73].

Not only should 'law' be reviewed under the basic principles, but it should be investigated for the cause and effect of those 'laws' created 'unlawfully', hence including criminal investigation of those responsible. Such activity should be conducted on the basis of individual accountability, rather than recourse to the public purse (i.e. no cost burden to the taxpayer).

This will then require obligations around 'supranational organisations' such as the IPCC and Lord Hermer's 'colleagues' in the Venice Commission, whereby their role in the perversion of law must result in immediate withdrawal. If there is any possibility of commonality of 'law' across nations, then those nations must also be advised as to the criminality they should consider first.

Evidence to justify this can be calculated from their own claimed numbers associated with energy poverty and those nations subject to energy denial, of which I can say an estimate going back to 1992 would see a death toll of over 125 million worldwide.

Immediate nullification of unlawful 'law' like the Climate Change Act 2008 can then have knock on effects, nullifying the 'Net Zero' farce and any

added attempts to impoverish the people through the scientifically illiterately named 'Carbon Taxes' (no matter where they originate from, i.e. the corrupt EU).

The harshest of punishments should be sought.

From an appointment perspective, I suggest we have to think long and hard as to the implications of making appointments on the basis of political affiliation, due to the rather obvious problem of bias, and willingness to ignore all principles. I further propose that review of the 'Law Commission' be undertaken, whereby those 'laws' created 'unlawfully' be null and void, and not subject to any prolonged and unnecessary 'Repeal'[74] process. I will note further into this document how easily repeal is conducted when it favours their agenda.

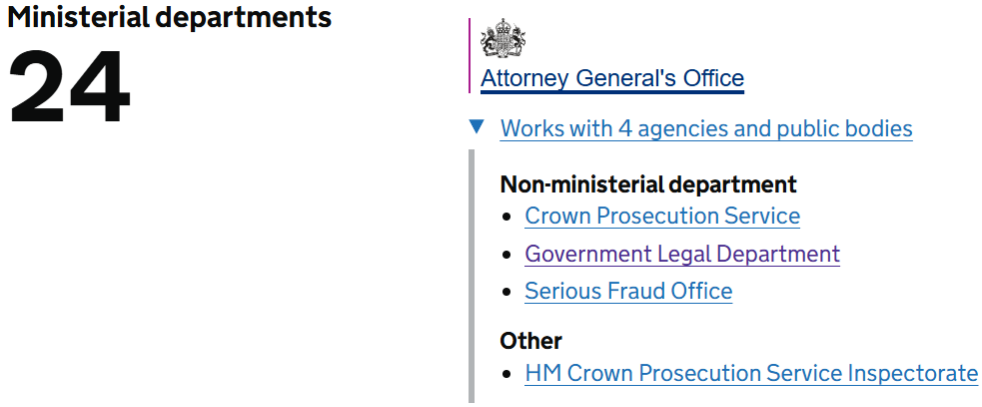
Finally, a review of the competency of the method of law creation, paying special notice to the selective method of 'consultation' via bias means, and review of the competency of creating 'impact Assessment' documentation.

4.2.2.2 GOVERNMENT LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Formerly known as the Treasury Solicitor's Department[75], this office has existed since 1876, changing it's name to the GLD in 2015.

The first point of conjecture can be found in their claim that they are a 'non ministerial government department'.

Let's just check on how they are listed:



Then keep in mind that their annual report is contained in the exact same document as the Attorney General, i.e. a Ministry. This is the level of lying you will come to see along the way. It's juvenile, pointless and blatantly untrue, but that is the irritant side that pales against the wider violations of too many civil service run offices.

Taking into account the previous information about the AGO, the further blurb that the GLD provides means that the proposals for the AGO apply here too:

'*We are the government's principal legal advisers. Our core purpose is to help the government to govern well, within the rule of law*

We do this by providing legal advice on the development, design and implementation of government policies and decisions, drafting secondary

legislation and working with Parliamentary Counsel on primary legislation, and representing the government in court'.

They clearly don't actually understand 'the law', and their role in drafting secondary legislation for 'laws' that violate legal principles means this office is complicit in producing documents in violation of law.

I did pose the question in 4.2.1.2 as to how many are actually qualified legally, and the current page claims to have 'over 3,400 employees, around 2,600 of whom are solicitors or barristers', i.e. 76% 'qualified' (if enabling unlawful law can be claimed as 'qualified'). I do have to then consider these numbers on the basis that their last available financial report was for the period 2023/24 in which they claimed 3,028 employees. Another likely significant increase in 'useful idiots'.

It does raise another 'cause and effect' issue that many fail to consider, and that is a fundamental failure within the existing system.

Let's once again consider what the primary responsibilities on an MP are:

> In Parliament, MPs are expected to carry out the core work of the House of Commons:
>
> - Legislation and taxation – examining and approving new laws or taxes
> - Scrutiny – holding the government to account for its actions
> - Debating – where competing viewpoints can be expressed and the concerns of constituents can be raised

Notice how the very first responsibility is 'Legislation', i.e. the creation of law.

An obvious problem exists here because for every new law created, a freedom is taken away, and 100 new lawyers crawl out of the woodwork. You may want to believe that the 'freedom' taken away is justifiable, but just take a moment to comprehend how many 'laws' are simply overreach, infringement and often outright tyrannical? How many 'laws' are removing individual responsibility, and hence ensuring the state becomes more coercive and infantilising what are supposed to be sovereign people?

When that is literally the job description, we should ask if it's any wonder we have reached a stage where the search for the next piece of legislation, to justify your role, is by default going to be utterly ridiculous?

Could this be the legal loop hole excuse for them in their creation of laws that violate legal principles? No. The days of 'just doing my job' were supposed to have ended in 1945, no matter how many times this has been forgotten since (i.e. Covid).

It does however mean that one of my proposals for wider Government is that we need to consider change toward small 'g' governance, rather than this existing path to totalitarianism by default. Since my initial 'audit' of the GLD in August of 2020 a great deal has taken place, all of which is taking the nation into the complete reverse of 'governance', and drifting into a labyrinth of false 'democracy'.

Due to this, my 'audit' has had to be redefined to take into account the current situation.

There are a couple of documents that require scrutiny as a result:

GLD Strategy 2024 – 2027[76]
GLD Business Plan 2025–26[77]
English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill[78]

Prior to doing this, I want to interject with personal experience of working with lawyers, because in order to comprehend their ‘expertise’, it helps if you have seen this in practice.

The first of two examples relates to the US, and a case of ‘eminent domain’[79] (originating from English law, but replaced in the UK by ‘compulsory purchase’), whereby my employer at the time had held a ‘green site’ property on the outskirts of Houston, Texas for some 20 years prior.

Naturally this was a long term investment based on ‘informed’ determination that the city would expand.

Over the course of about 2 years a couple of low-ball offers had been received from a property developer, which indicated some potential for this expansion being realised, but as they were well below requirement, I personally refused the offers.

After two or three rejections (offers were always similar), I then received a letter from the legal representatives that we held on retainer. This was no back street lawyer’s office, but a highly recognised firm. The letter contained another letter that they had received from the office of the Governor, which stated how they intended to claim the land under the basis of eminent domain.

The ‘advice’ from these very expensive lawyers was that we could do nothing about it.

It took me 30 minutes to establish the process to enforce eminent domain, of which not a single one had been initiated. The ‘advice’ of these ‘lawyers’ was entirely false.

As a result, I handled the Governor personally, and sacked the legal firm to replace them with another, whereby I informed them up front that I do not take their advice verbatim and any falsehood would be disclosed very quickly.

I won’t go into too many more details, because this is a private matter that involves people whose privacy would be impeded, and so the point is, it doesn’t matter how ‘high powered’ the legal firm, or lawyer, may claim to be, they clearly do not operate on the basis of law, nor for the favour of their client in situations that involve political persuasion. I have never taken the word of a lawyer since, and this was nearly 25 years ago.

A second example was with a Japanese lawyer, again from an office of claimed ‘repute’, who had been called in to assist in the creation of a cooperation agreement for an import based commercial relationship.

The draft copy I then received was what I can only say was drivel. Pure incompetent and irrelevant drivel. This too was around 25 years ago, and I have written every contract I have entered since (many), and refused to employ a lawyer to perform this task. I have never had any problems with the contracts I write, and have also written various contracts for clients.

My experience of lawyers, much the same as with many ‘academics’ and ‘scientists’, is that we would be fools if we assumed they actually deserved the

title of ‘expert’. Instances of competency are so far and between that it bodes well to hold the standard that all ‘advice’ must be researched and evidenced prior to taking on board. It can also be argued as to the difference of competency between ‘public’ and ‘private’ lawyers, but based on my experience I genuinely don’t care as it is outcomes that matter.

Considering the GLD IS a Government office, we then have to consider their actions based upon the claimed ‘mandates’ of those who are supposed to be ‘representing’ their constituencies and the ‘promises’ made via manifesto. Keep this in mind when we examine these GLD documents, and comprehend what was inside the Labour Manifesto for the 2024 election[80/81].

4.2.2.2.1 GLD STRATEGY 2024 – 2027

From the sub-header of this document alone, we know question is inevitable, because they state ‘*delivering much more than law*’. Why?

On their page 5, the very first priority they state is ‘Net Zero’, which I have already established as being downstream of the unlawful Climate Change Act, and they also go on to consider themselves ‘successful’ in matters such as the ‘pandemic’ (a.k.a. ‘moronovirus’). This is quite indicative of a common state of ideological delusion.

Throughout the short ‘strategy’, we do see repetition of terms like ‘diverse’, ‘inclusive’, ‘stakeholders’ and all of the common verbiage we have come to recognise from the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals’[82], and hence a raft of foreign influence demands that the Government deems to supersede any sovereign people’s, covering practically every aspect of national governance.

I use the term ‘verbiage’ for good reason, due to the ‘G’ of this ‘SDG’ Agenda being highly malleable for the purpose of obfuscation. Whilst they claim it stands for ‘Goals’, it does in fact stand for ‘governance’.

One useful idiot organisation that plays its role within this ‘World Government’ programme is the OECD, who conveniently inform us of this ‘*governance challenge*’ in their ‘Governance as an SDG Accelerator’[83] paper. The paragraph ‘*It requires governments to co-ordinate, consult and work across policy areas – as well as with the businesses sector and civil society – in an unprecedented way*’ is somewhat blunt in its actual intent, not only for governance to be common across all nations, but across all aspects of life, hence the ‘inclusion’ of business and society’. This, I propose, is evidence of an international activist ideology to implement command and control policies across all nations.

For those of a more educated disposition, you may already have shouted ‘ESG’ in this regard, and I will come this, because it relates more specifically to the ‘business and society’ element, not just the wider Government.

For a legal office within the UK Government to be parroting this ideology, placing it as a higher authority over the sovereign people, is by default a subversive act against the sovereign people.

Any claim by the GLD to pretend this is not happening is somewhat negated by their page 12 statement of ‘*we will meet enhanced*

sustainability targets, achieving our commitment to reduce emissions by 2030 and achieve net zero by 2050'.

In this respect, their opening sub-heading becomes more apparent, because the '*much more than law*', includes complicity with foreign and domestic organisations that pay no heed to their obligations toward the sovereign people, placing these undemocratic diktats above this sovereignty.

The Labour manifesto itself is careful to avoid mention of this anti-democratic Agenda, but does follow the same line of association through commitments to the unlawful 'Net Zero' ideology created by the equally subservient Conservatives.

The challenge intentionally laid out within this rhetorical maze is to unravel the deceptions prepared for 'plausible deniability'[84] (a US CIA created concept that has no actual basis in UK law, rather like their additional creative use of the tern 'conspiracy theory' – no matter the mental gymnastics of those who claim to 'debunk'[85]).

I have to address this issue of sovereign displacement, because it is a common theme amongst Government offices, and indicative of a parallel system that is not subject to the democratic process. The claim of '*it doesn't matter who you vote for*' is an entirely legitimate expression of how the actual operation of Government has no relevance to whatever 'promises' any Party states to the sovereign people.

Herein lays one of the great problems that demand attention and rectification, by removal of this undemocratic ideology. I will need to elaborate on how this is achieved at a later point, when cause and effect due diligence is conducted, but examples would be the nullification of the unlawful 'Climate Change Act', and withdrawal from certain supranational organisations.

4.2.2.2.2 GLD BUSINESS PLAN 2025 – 2026

Page 5 & 6 of this document stipulates some of the legislative work the GLD intends to carry out during this period, and includes the afore mentioned 'English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill'[78], which I will deal with subsequently.

I include this because it is incumbent on all sovereign individuals to scrutinise these intended laws, especially those based on 'immigration and asylum', due to the existing violations of law already taking place. This holds importance due to their stated importance as it relates to 'contributing to economic growth', rather than societal impact. The requirements to provide 'Impact Assessment' will enable scrutiny as to the competence of their due diligence capabilities, or whether we will witness further ideologically based focus (I already know the answer to this).

A couple of other notable areas include mention of the 'Windsor Framework'[86], which is a cause for ire amongst many at present and it's relevance to the ECHR. This is somewhat a distraction argument for a couple of reasons; a) a 'framework' is simply is not an 'agreement', it is more akin to a 'Letter of Intent', and b) the problems of migration are less to do with the ECHR and more to do with political activism and

bastardisation of ‘legalise’, as previously explained, such as terms like ‘safe routes’ where the claim is asylum cannot be sought via Embassy. This is not true as per the case of Julian Assange and the cases of both Hong Kong and Ukraine. The problem in these instances is the ideological corruption in the judicial system, and a failure to adhere to legal principles, as well as the law itself.

It then also follows that the stated intent toward ‘implementation of key aspects’ has been expanded upon already by the Starmer Government, including redesign of the Windsor Framework, as per his ‘UK – EU reset’[87].

This is somewhat reminiscent of a rather long standing problem of ‘it’s ok when we do it’.

Just prior to their mention of the framework, they also refer to the ‘circular economy’[88]. In brief, the face of this endeavour is described as:

‘*The circular economy is a system where materials never become waste and nature is regenerated. In a circular economy, products and materials are kept in circulation through processes like maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting. The circular economy tackles climate change and other global challenges, like biodiversity loss, waste, and pollution, by decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources*’.

There are multiple problems with this, despite what most might consider a ‘fluffy virtue’. In this instance I will naturally just deal with the implications as per the GLD, but suffice to say I have dealt with the falsehood of ‘climate’, and for the sake of your own further study regarding ‘finite resources’, I recommend comprehension of the ‘Simon Abundance Index’[89]. Suffice to say again that this is a problem of rhetoric vs. empirical evidence.

In regard to the role of the GLD in the ‘circular economy’, and how this has cause and effect within a spectrum, the most important element is its positioning in the ‘command and control economy’.

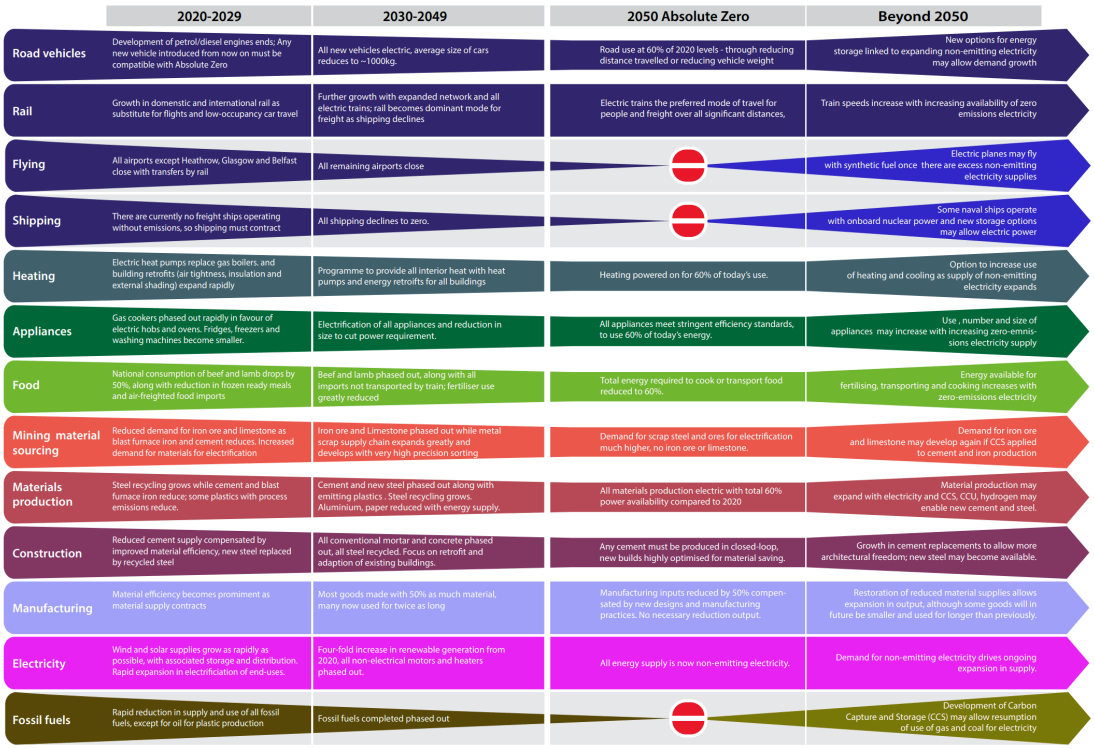
A direct relation between the legal and regulatory can be found in the afore mentioned ‘ESG’, and how this is currently largely employed via the Financial Conduct Authority (who I will audit as part of the ‘Treasury Department’ and evidence its enforcement of ESG onto the private sector and public individuals).

A good source to describe the definitions of ESG is the UK Government owned ‘British Business Bank’[90]. Here we have a tentacle of the SDG’s that takes its reach from governing Government, to governing all aspects of our lives, as the acronym stands for ‘Environmental, Social and of course Governance’.

This far reaching intrusion and parallel system to the illusion of democracy, is one that the political parties try to obscure from view. They will not include these ideological diktats in their manifestos, nor will they admit to its existence, despite mountains of evidence that even a basic search will reveal to anyone that actually seeks truth. The ‘circular economy’ is highly dependent on this ideology, so for the GLD to be

working on a ‘Bill’ that will widen enforcement is something everyone should be concerned about.

I will give you an example of what this means in practice by way of a graphic that has reached a level of notoriety:


2020-2029
2030-2049
2050 Absolute Zero
Beyond 2050
Road vehicles
Development of petrol/diesel engines ends; Any new vehicle introduced from now on must be compatible with Absolute Zero
All new vehicles electric, average size of cars reduces to ~1000kg.
Road use at 60% of 2020 levels - through reducing distance travelled or reducing vehicle weight
New options for energy storage linked to expanding non-emitting electricity may allow demand growth
Rail
Growth in domenstic and international rail as substitute for flights and low-occupancy car travel
Further growth with expanded network and all electric trains; rail becomes dominant mode for freight as shipping declines
Electric trains the preferred mode of travel for people and freight over all significant distances,
Train speeds increase with increasing availability of zero emissions electricity
Flying
All airports except Heathrow, Glasgow and Belfast close with transfers by rail
All remaining airports close
Electric planes may fly with synthetic fuel once there are excess non-emitting electricity supplies
Shipping
There are currently no freight ships operating without emissions, so shipping must contract
All shipping declines to zero.
Some naval ships operate with onboard nuclear power and new storage options may allow electric power
Heating
Electric heat pumps replace gas boilers, and building retrofits (air tightness, insulation and external shading) expand rapidly
Programme to provide all interior heat with heat pumps and energy retrofits for all buildings
Heating powered on for 60% of today's use.
Option to increase use of heating and cooling as supply of non-emitting electricity expands
Appliances
Gas cookers phased out rapidly in favour of electric hobs and ovens. Fridges, freezers and washing machines become smaller.
Electrification of all appliances and reduction in size to cut power requirement.
All appliances meet stringent efficiency standards, to use 60% of today's energy.
Use , number and size of appliances may increase with increasing zero-emissions electricity supply
Food
National consumption of beef and lamb drops by 50%, along with reduction in frozen ready meals and air-freighted food imports
Beef and lamb phased out, along with all imports not transported by train; fertiliser use greatly reduced
Total energy required to cook or transport food reduced to 60%.
Energy available for fertilising, transporting and cooking increases with zero-emissions electricity
Mining material sourcing
Reduced demand for iron ore and limestone as blast furnace iron and cement reduces. Increased demand for materials for electrification
Iron ore and Limestone phased out while metal scrap supply chain expands greatly and develops with very high precision sorting
Demand for scrap steel and ores for electrification much higher, no iron ore or limestone.
Demand for iron ore and limestone may develop again if CCS applied to cement and iron production
Materials production
Steel recycling grows while cement and blast furnace iron reduce; some plastics with process emissions reduce.
Cement and new steel phased out along with emitting plastics . Steel recycling grows. Aluminium, paper reduced with energy supply.
All materials production electric with total 60% power availability compared to 2020
Material production may expand with electricity and CCS, CCU, hydrogen may enable new cement and steel.
Construction
Reduced cement supply compensated by improved material efficiency, new steel replaced by recycled steel
All conventional mortar and concrete phased out, all steel recycled. Focus on retrofit and adaption of existing buildings.
Any cement must be produced in closed-loop, new builds highly optimised for material saving.
Growth in cement replacements to allow more architectural freedom; new steel may become available.
Manufacturing
Material efficiency becomes prominent as material supply contracts
Most goods made with 50% as much material, many now used for twice as long
Manufacturing inputs reduced by 50% compensated by new designs and manufacturing practices. No necessary reduction output.
Restoration of reduced material supplies allows expansion in output, although some goods will in future be smaller and used for longer than previously.
Electricity
Wind and solar supplies grow as rapidly as possible, with associated storage and distribution. Rapid expansion in electrification of end-uses.
Four-fold increase in renewable generation from 2020, all non-electrical motors and heaters phased out.
All energy supply is now non-emitting electricity.
Demand for non-emitting electricity drives ongoing expansion in supply.
Fossil fuels
Rapid reduction in supply and use of all fossil fuels, except for oil for plastic production
Fossil fuels completed phased out
Development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) may allow resumption of use of gas and coal for electricity

This comes from the UK FIRES document called ‘Absolute Zero’[91]. The responses to concerns from this ‘academic’ lunacy have been entirely dismissive, following a standard pattern of how this is only a report, and not indication of actual policy. What is then missed is the application of precisely this artificial economy toward degrowth and forced impediment on the sovereign people of all nations.

The GLD will merely be codifying an already existing ideological path from the chosen ‘winners’ in the command and control economy, exemplified by the ‘Mission Possible Partnership’[92].

This was formed in 2019 (conveniently the same time as Absolute Zero), and I want to introduce this organisation to you by way of the consequences that will arise from this form of command and control economy.

SECTORS

ALUMINIUM

CONCRETE AND CEMENT

CHEMICALS

STEEL

AVIATION

SHIPPING

TRUCKING

OUR APPROACH

The Net-Zero Steel Initiative (NZSI) aims to put the global steel sector on a path to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 by:

- ➞Partnering with an international group of steel industry leaders
- ➞Bringing zero-carbon primary steel production technologies to market by 2030
- ➞Accelerating the growth of scrap-based production
- ➞Focusing on supply dimensions
- ➞Demonstrating how steel can be a key part of a net-zero economy

I do have to point out that this 'Approach' is somewhat reminiscent of the exact same ideology that resulted in millions of deaths under Mao's 'Great Leap Forward'[93], which then leads to another highly relevant replication many of you will know by now, and that I will deal with briefly shortly, and a second that demonstrates the intended consequence, and hence:

94

UK's third-largest steelworks collapses into government control

BBC/SPENCER STOKES

Court hearings to decide on the steel firm's future had previously been adjourned several times

Simon Jack

Business editor, BBC News

21 August 2025 · 2486 Comments

Updated 22 August 2025

We see the result that is shift from 'command and control' into 'controlling the means of production', i.e. the shared ideology of Mao in communism.

There can be discussions around additional factors prior to 2019, much of which is unsurprisingly related to China's new version of communism and their practice of 'dumping' steel into the market, assisted by the UK and indeed the EU Governments (whole other book could be written on this alone), but this gives you an indication of the problems the nation will face with the GLD giving further legal protections to this 'circular economy'.

The replication I referred to holds relevance to a founding partner of this 'Mission Possible Partnership', which can be evidenced from the website provided in the sources links (92), and I'm sure you can guess, but it is indeed, WEF:

It shouldn't be lost on anyone that the 'Great Leap Forward' controlled the means of production of which steel was a cornerstone, and now we have the authors of the 'Great Reset'[95], demonstrating the definition of madness, i.e. 'doing the same thing and expecting a different result'.

We can evidence the intention and result of the control of the means of production, then at a later stage I will evidence the fact that the death count from this current replication of ideology far exceeds that of Mao already (internationally).

I would then like to point out that wider 'Partners and funders' of this 'Mission Possible Partnership' have changed within its short history, as the 2021 lising[96] included the IEA (International Energy Agency) and the UNEP Finance Initiative.

For additional note of evidence, 2019 also saw a 'Strategic Partnership'[97] between the UN and WEF.

This alliance between socialists and the private sector in this manner (otherwise known as 'Fasiscm'[98]), and its modern day application, does hold a strong reliance on those industry giants whose ownership model is frankly somewhat convoluted.

An indicator is how they describe their useful idiot base (members):

WHO WE ARE

The Mission Possible Partnership is an ambitious effort to trigger a net-zero transformation of seven industrial sectors, leveraging the convening power, talent and expertise of world-leading organisations on climate action.

Our goal is to propel a committed community of CEOs from carbon-intensive industries —together with their financiers, customers, and suppliers—to agree and act on decarbonising industry and transport in this decade.

The keyword here is ‘CEO’s’, or in other words, employees. The actual majority of shareholders are then being overlooked by minority interests, and the implementation of ‘stakeholders’, in violation of fiduciary responsibility. To be clear, ‘stakeholder’ just means any useful idiot ideologue. The CEO becomes the target because they are easily swayed by egocentric fake praise.

I won’t go too far down this path of consequence just yet, as it will arise across a wide range of the audit, with example for you to look forward to including how the WEF actually controls the accounting standards of the UK Gov (yes, it’s true), which is probably why they are so bad at it.

I can also inform that there are solutions for remedying this part of the anti-sovereign people parallel Government, as well as the cause and effect consequences. The timing of publishing these solutions will require a more fully rounded micro and macro economic policy package, because it would include areas in which mitigation strategy would apply.

I also want people to be forewarned of the obvious violations of the ‘Code of Conduct’ to come, in regard to this ‘circular economy’, because they will absolutely focus on claiming it being entirely about recycling and fluffy things. It isn’t. It’s about destroying large swathes of critical industry.

In order for us to make comparative assessments as to how the GLD has been conducting itself in the parallel governance structure, we can simply turn back to their ‘Business Plan for 2023/24’[99].

I dare say the example that most people will be interested in is in regard to the migrant problem, where I remind the new plan (25/26) is:

- immigration and asylum, contributing to economic growth through an effective migration system and supporting the Border Security Command (Home Office)

Here’s what the ‘plan’ was in 23/24:

- Home Office and Ministry of Justice to take the Illegal Migration Bill through Parliament to **tackle illegal migration**, supported by our Litigation Group as the measures are implemented

I can’t help but notice two obvious issues; a) apparently they understood the term ‘illegal’ at that point, and wasn’t pushing the fake term of ‘irregular’, and then, b) they intentionally shift completely away from an actual problem that the sovereign people have been consistently concerned about for over 10 years, and push the lie of ‘economic growth’.

Their competence in regard to legal principles is also brought into question, because the ‘Illegal Migration Act 2023’[100], is now subject to selective repeal by the ‘Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Bill 2025’[101] that they conveniently leave out. You may wonder why this amounts to a question of competence, and in this regard I remind you of ‘non-contravention’. Their assistance in the creation of the initial ‘Illegal Migration Act 2023’, and now this ‘BS’ Bill can both be identified as

'contravention' to pre-existing laws, and neither were or are necessary, e.g. it has never been 'legal' to simply turn up in a dinghy.

They also of course immediately made the Illegal Migration Act 2023 utterly toothless in July of 2024 with their 'Amendment'[102], which set the ball rolling for mass claims of 'asylum' to be processed again. Understand that the time to conduct due diligence for 'non-contravention' would not have been possible in this kind of turn-around.

What the 'BS' Bill does though, despite many 'online experts' having told me such was not possible, is confirm my stance that repeal of law is not the great burden they have claimed. A simple audit of 'non-contravention' would see swathes of legislation repealed, and just cause for ending the careers of a great many ideologically focused GLD staff, on the basis of failure to perform basic duty.

The more severe consequences of their failure to perform basic duty, on account of effects being literal deaths, can be noted in their subdued 'plan' of 2023/24 relating to the climate scam (violation of 'burden of proof'), whereby during the process of the CONservatives closing the loop on the command and control economy, this was the limit of their focus:

- Department for Energy Security and Net Zero to **tackle climate change** and reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050

Somewhat opaque and meaningless. Now let's compare with the new plan, which actually looks like they have produced their own manifesto:

Make Britain a Clean Energy Superpower

This mission aims to deliver at least 95% clean power by 2030 and accelerate the UK to net zero, while bringing energy security, protecting billpayers, creating good jobs and helping to protect future generations from the cost of climate breakdown.

To support the delivery of this mission we are working and advising on:

- the Great British Energy Bill to establish Great British Energy and work towards achieving clean power by 2030; facilitating a number of significant energy infrastructure projects including nuclear, carbon capture and hydrogen; developing energy-related planning policy using the Planning and Infrastructure Bill and supporting cross-government work on Net Zero and Carbon Budgets (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero)
- the Warm Homes Plan, the establishment of the Office for Clean Energy Jobs, renewables including the Clean Industry Bonus and decarbonisation and energy system reform, including provisions in the Data (Use and Access) Bill (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero)
- delivering greener transport, including the Sustainable Aviation Fuel Bill and legal support for the transition to support zero emissions vehicles and the roll out of electric charge points (Department for Transport)
- international environment matters (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs)
- Department for Energy Security and Net Zero commercial matters and polluter pay schemes with the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Commercial Law Directorate)

If somebody wants to try and convince me this was all produced post election, and entirely determined via the Labour manifesto, I would say 'good luck with that'. What we are going to see, as per steel, as per water (and mark my words, as you will see via the current empty vessel that is 'Great British Energy'), is the shift from 'command and control' to 'controlling the means of production'. This is most definitely planned, but has nothing to do with whoever sits in No.10.

Speaking of long term plans, now let's return to the 'English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill'[78], or what I will rename in more apt fashion 'The C40 15 Minute Cities' Bill.

4.2.2.2.3 ENGLISH DEVOLUTION & COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BILL

Keep in mind the GLD have specifically stated their assistance in the creation of this 'Bill', so I would begin by referring you once again to the 'Guide to making legislation'[62], and the need to create an 'Impact Assessment'.

We have two documents that apparently are supposed to be such, whereby both are focused entirely on Micromobility (ending personal private transport), Community Right to Buy (theft of private property), Sporting Assets of Community Value (theft of private property) and Banning upwards only rent review clauses (i.e. rent controls), whereby, despite my extreme restraint on language up to now, I have to just say WTF?

This turns out to be an incredibly good example of the utter guff and nonsense these people publish and claim fulfils the obligation of 'Impact Assessment'. Give up your sovereignty, because of things like this absolute beauty of a statement contained in what they called their 'Equality Impact Assessment' on page 103:

3. Why is government action needed? The rationale for intervention

The information above explains the problems and missed opportunities for micromobility, and below sets out the underlying economic rationale, explaining the theory behind why the Government expects intervention to, on balance, improve the outcome.

Information failures

The gap between the information available to the businesses running these services, and the local authority (operating on behalf of the wider public), is set out above.

Regulation will provide local authorities with the opportunity to have access to some of this information, to allow them to manage services on behalf of everyone. When this data is used to better manage schemes, this will allow an improved outcome, on balance, for society.

If the operation is solely left to the business to manage, the outcome will likely favour profitability (and thereby their users' needs) more than it otherwise would. The reasons below set out why the interests of users (and therefore businesses) are not aligned entirely with wider society.

Oh no, a business might require profit, so we need 'muh communism'.

Brief Interjection: At this stage you may be asking yourself, 'how long is this 'book' going to be'? To which the answer is 'very damned long, but

necessary'. This is why I warn about 'single issue' statements and policy claims. This legal part of our problems and the people behind the creation of those problems is a true cornerstone of how their ideology is forced upon the nation without anyone having any idea it's happening.

This is very much a theme throughout virtually every single one of the 336 offices I have audited so far, and will be even worse when I audit the rest, because I have Ministries like the Ministry of Justice to audit yet in the work behind the scenes of what you are seeing here.

Stick with it, as you really do need to understand, and you seriously need to know this communism by scope creep, which is now entering its final phase of becoming full on communism.

I'm sure this will meet with the usual 'that's not what they mean', so let's take a step further. The initiation of 'English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill' comes with a statement by Angela Rayner, stipulating how the Bill does not contravene the ECHR (nothing else?), and in terms of property theft, she can claim her statement to be true, because the now infamous ECHR states the following:

103

Restrictions to the right to protection of property

There are some situations in which public authorities can take things you own or restrict the way you use them. This is only possible where the authority can show that its action is lawful and necessary for the public interest. If your property is taken away, you should be entitled to compensation.

Here I come full circle to my experience in Houston, Texas and their attempt to enforce eminent domain. Who do you think determines what constitutes 'public interest'?

Now let us consider additional pieces of legislation they have been desperate to push through, and that plays a role in tying some bows, where we can bring the climate fraud together with compulsory purchase orders (or just plain theft) via the 'Climate and Nature Bill'[104].

A Bill to require the United Kingdom to achieve climate and nature targets; to give the Secretary of State a duty to implement a strategy to achieve those targets; to establish a Climate and Nature Assembly to advise the Secretary of State in creating that strategy; to give duties to the Committee on Climate Change and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee regarding the strategy and targets; and for connected purposes.

Considering the whole 'climate' narrative is, as I have evidenced, a complete fraud, what do you think an activist 'Climate and Nature Assembly' will be demanding? We already have an idea from the research of Ben Pile and his document called 'The UK Climate Assembly Manufacturing Mandates'[105], and yes, the title does give the game away.

Many people have pondered the likelihood of the climate fraud being used to create another lockdown, but in reality, it is based on the original aims of Agenda 21, and that is to steal your land. Remember; 'you will own nothing and be happy'.

If we need yet more evidence, we can then also turn to another piece of legislation the GLD are 'assisting' with, and that is the 'Planning and Infrastructure Bill'[106] on their page 101:

72 Power to acquire land compulsorily

(1) Natural England may acquire land compulsorily if the Secretary of State authorises it to do so.

(2) The power under subsection (1) may be exercised in relation to land only if Natural England requires the land for purposes connected with the taking of a conservation measure.

(3) The power under subsection (1) includes power to acquire new rights over land.

(4) Subsection (5) applies where—

(a) land or new rights over land are being acquired compulsorily under subsection (1), and

(b) any of the land which is being acquired, or over which new rights are being acquired, is land which has been acquired by statutory undertakers for the purposes of their undertaking.

(5) The power under subsection (1) includes power to acquire land compulsorily for giving in replacement for the land or (as the case may be) new rights mentioned in subsection (4)(b).

(6) Subsection (7) applies where—

(a) land or new rights over land are being acquired compulsorily under subsection (1), and

(b) any of the land which is being acquired, or over which new rights are being acquired, is or forms part of a common, open space or allotment.

(7) The power under subsection (1) includes power to acquire land compulsorily for giving in exchange for the land or (as the case may be) new rights mentioned in subsection (6)(b).

(8) Schedule 5 makes further provision in relation to compulsory acquisition by Natural England under this section.

(9) In this section—

"allotment" means a fuel or field garden allotment;

"common" has the same meaning as in section 19 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981;

"open space" means any land which is—

(a) laid out as a public garden,

(b) used for the purposes of public recreation, or

(c) is a disused burial ground;

"statutory undertakers" has the same meaning as in section 16 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981.

The use and abuse of 'Natural England' is indicator as to the connection to the climate narrative (as are many of the names in the 'written submissions'), but I think it would be hard to argue the intent for removing private property when this is an expressed means via multiple vehicles.

Then consider this 'Bill' first reading was on 11th March, 2025 and it is already at Committee Stage following completion of 2nd Reading within the House of Lords. This is known as 'fast track'.

Within this process, I would also once again draw your attention to the 'Impact Assessment', which you can read by following the link number 106, whereby the common pattern can be seen again of entirely one sided demand, i.e. zero due diligence.

Similar to the Maoist results for steel, another of Mao's infamous targets was farmland, which is also on the dartboard of the current Labour Government, in which their first year of diktat, the agriculture sector has witnessed the highest number of business closures since sector specific data has been collected (only from 2017), claiming 6,365 scalps[107]. This is the kind of 'impact' the parallel governance structure determines to avoid informing the public of, and that GLD plays its role in keeping under wraps.

4.2.2.2.4 PROPOSAL

Much of the issue with the GLD would mirror the problems of the AGO, whereby the creation of law, and the GLD role within this, would be resolved with strict adherence to the principles of law and the standards that determine how law is created. The then demands a full review and reform of the office and each individual within it.

Naturally this would require a Parliamentary majority and an iron will to face down what is clearly an ideologically captured group, but the problem here is timing. We don't have until 2029 to prevent this 'Great Leap Forward 2.0'.

Under the proposition of such a Parliamentary position, the review itself should not merely be focused on the role of the personnel, who by default could be removed from public office and accreditations similarly removed on the basis of failing to meet obligatory standards (i.e. both in terms of performance in office and in regard to professional standards), but what is absolutely clear is that the legislation being hurried through the process under incompetent grounds, is not being produced by those whose names are attached.

The most obvious example is the 'English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill', where I would challenge anyone (including the woman herself) to evidence the highly uneducated Angela Rayner as having produced this.

The parallel governance we are witness to dictates that these actions and intentions are being determined elsewhere, with my suspicions being toward various sources of academia (just like the 'Great Reset' is based on numerous supporting documents from academic authors coming from the likes of Oxford and Cambridge, and let us not forget the home of the Fabians, the London School of Economics).

This raises the prospect of criminal investigation, taking the review beyond the office itself.

In terms of how we can resolve these urgent problems in advance of 2029, and with no Parliamentary support, this is where a few methods come into play.

Rather like a side benefit of this audit, these offices hate scrutiny. What the parallel governance structure depends upon is for the sovereign people to do nothing. There are strategies, and they can run in parallel, but let me clarify that these are all focused on solutions to the legislative problem, not a catch all for every problem. Proposals are intended to initiate discussion of 'fixes' to each office accordingly.

STRATEGY 1: RECALL

I am often told that we are unable to initiate this process, likely by useful idiots that fear such a process. It will be time consuming and definitely needs the people to understand how their numbers are critical, but it is absolutely a route of recourse.

Let's start by going back to the Code of Conduct, as per link 17. It is a violation to lie to the public by default due to the requirement to 'honesty'.

It will take no more than a Labour MP (or any useful idiot pushing this parallel governance agenda) to open their mouth and you will have cause for complaint of violation.

I know there will be difficulty, but we need to understand the process and the source of seeking recourse, which in this instance lays with Daniel Greenberg CB, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards[108].

Our obligation is to ensure the case for violation is focused and solid and not including any spurious allegations, i.e. we ourselves stick to law.

Numbers to a complaint will always hold weight, as will multiple violations.

It needs one of these complaints to stick and be upheld, So the complaint must be solid.

This can then trigger the 'Recall' process, link 20, where again, numbers are critical, because you need 10% of the voting population for the relevant constituency, and if you can achieve this, you then need a minimum of 25% of the voting population to ensure the seat is going to be held by a genuine 'representative' and not a Party puppet.

My proposal here is to elect a competent independent candidate that has been vetted and validated to ensure no links to that which you seek to rid yourself from (i.e. no left wing activists).

What you will be achieving in parallel is a 'Voting Block' at both constituency and national level, whereby such a development could very well lead to the identification of those competent independents.

Naturally not every single issue will see a full roster of agreement (welcome to democracy), but the supporting numbers can be ascertained prior to action, and it would then lead to the potential for creating contract with the representative (something not served by the current system).

There are complexities, obviously, but as a summary proposal, this could see the stranglehold by the current puppets in Labour be hugely diminished with a well coordinated campaign. Additional details of how this strategy could be employed in practice can be discussed externally to this publication.

STRATEGY 2: SCRUTINY

Here we have a numbers and focused competence proposition again.

I'll be very clear at this point to say that if anyone supposes a 'white knight' single whine in the right direction will be a 'saviour', you are going to be very disappointed and will hand the country over to communism.

Our existing methods for scrutiny are vastly under employed by the public and it's a simple case of knowing where to find the 'Open Policy Papers and Consultations'[109].

It then bodes wise for people to understand how they are doing their utmost to shift the goalposts when the responses don't go their way, so familiarise yourselves with the process via the 'Guide for witnesses giving written or oral evidence to a House of Commons select committee (applies to consultations and policy papers)[110].

An additional segment of advice can be found with Erskine May[111].

I can provide example of how this can be effective in regard to my previous statement based on the 'Climate & Nature Bill', whereby my template response was picked up and utilised by 20,000 respondents, and resulted in a Parliamentary vote to end the debate in January of 2025, but which will be regurgitated in a different form. The response I advised will remain pertinent to further block.

My proposed strategy in this respect is to literally block everything. I don't care if they are claiming to give everyone a £million and a fluffy pet, block it all.

If they are unable to get anything passed we can limit further damage, giving time to the strategy for complete removal from office.

This strategy will again require process external to that of the official path, to ensure responses claimed to be from the 'Voting Block' do actually originate from within, and in order to publish any responses the Government office refuses to publish.

STRATEGY 3. REPRESENTATION

This one shouldn't need saying, but unfortunately does, and relates once more to the fact that your MP is supposed represent you, not a political Party.

The very basic fact is that if you do not make your demands known to your MP and just let them do whatever they want, then the failure is on us. When they vote on a law, it should be to represent your vote.

Once more, you need to develop your numbers, and a single voice is going to have less impact than a number that would sway any election. In this instance, whilst it would be best to aim for a block that holds 25% of the voting population (i.e. a winning number), it can be any calculated number that would put the fear of God into them, i.e. they know they will lose.

STRATEGY 4. DO THE WORK THEY WON'T DO

As I have already evidenced, the system for creating laws is now void of any competent due diligence. The obligation toward cost / benefit

analysis is so fundamentally skewed toward the intended outcome as to be as reliable as a Met Office temperature record (i.e. not).

Understand that any consultation and policy paper is subject to pre-determined useful idiots, who will happily parrot their support in order to maintain their 'winner' selection in the command and control economy.

None of these people will argue on the basis of due diligence.

I am fully aware that we now have organisations like 'Restore Britain'[112] and 'Great British PAC'[113], which I do not necessarily oppose, but I see them as failing to meet the process needed to impact on Government actions, due to their focus on either policy creation of their own, or simply asking questions. None of this would impede the ongoing diktats, which become diktat due to the failure to address them within the system available to us.

A well produced analysis of any 'consultation' will then by default be able to inform the public accordingly of the risks they need to focus on when responding.

In performing this task there will be a multitude of parallel activities that will feed in by default, because the 'expertise' across numerous factors will increase across a broader knowledge base.

It will also assist in the sovereign people remembering once again that holding their sovereignty and freedoms depends heavily on their participation. The culture of 'we pay them to do that' must end, because all this results in is exactly the problem we find ourselves. No oversight equates to no accountability.

The effects of such a strategy would have long lasting positive effects, because it increases public knowledge of scrutiny, benchmarks and standards, and an ability to comprehend both a method of genuine democratic determinations, and the actual creation of a lessons learned database.

It will educate the nation in ways the indoctrination system will not be able to combat. We will be able to identify the best of us.

4.2.2.3 HM CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE INSPECTORATE

Here we enter into more modern territory with an office established in 2000[114], via the Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate Act 2000[115].

HMCPSI has a statutory duty to inspect the operation of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the Serious Fraud Office (SFO).

The purpose of inspection is to drive improvements and build public confidence in the prosecution process. Our inspections do this by providing independently assessed evidence, which:

- Allows others to hold the CPS and SFO to account
- Informs debate about how they perform

While we may make recommendations in our reports, we are not a regulator, and do not have any power to enforce compliance.

So not a regulator and has no power to do anything. That sounds useful doesn't it!?

It is of course yet another office that claims 'independence' from Government, as is established by the statements made during the 'pre-appointment hearing' of the current Chief Inspector of HMCPSI[116], Anthony Rogers (despite being included in the annual reports of the AGO):

> Q7 **Warinder Juss:** Thank you, Mr Rogers, for coming here this afternoon. I am sure you agree that the CPS inspectorate has to be independent of Government. How would you ensure that that happens and how would you maintain your own personal independence from the Government?
>
> ***Anthony Rogers:*** Independence for me, having been in the inspectorate for nearly 20 years, on and off, is one of the key roles—it has to be. I agree with you entirely. It is core to not only the inspectorate, but to what we do and to being able to speak truth to power. Interestingly, there is a protocol between the Chief Inspector and the Attorney General that sets out what independence is. For me, there are two clear red lines of what my independence would be, and I have taken this approach throughout my whole time in the inspectorate. This is the line that I would expect everybody to know.

So that we are all understanding of what this is, we are looking at our first 'QUANGO' (Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organisation).

To give us an idea as to the genius factor of Anthony Rogers (a career bureaucrat), we can consider an important key message he sent to the AGO in his first annual report[117]:

> In his first annual report as Chief Inspector of His Majesty's Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate (HMCPSI), Anthony Rogers has written to the Attorney General calling on the government and criminal justice system to take radical action to fix the court backlog.
>
> Anthony Rogers recognises that the government inherited a system that was overstretched and welcomes the recommendations made by Sir Brian Leveson in his review of the criminal courts.

I will be returning to Brian Leveson, as a 'person of interest', when I audit the Home Office, but in this specific respect, let us understand the 'recommendations' he made, and that Anthony Rogers agrees with:

118

Jury-free trials recommended to save courts from 'collapse'

Sir Brian Leveson, pictured in his former role as Lord Justice Leveson in 2013, says the current "situation is simply unacceptable"

Removal of the right to be judged by a jury of your peers.

On the face of it, and in reality, this is sheer lunacy and bastardisation of legal principles, and I have to refer back once again to the importance of 'principles', because I have noted how many claim the right to jury is encoded in the 'Human Rights Act 1998' Article 6[119]. As you will be able to read and determine yourself, no such principle is stipulated within Article 6.

In the realms of argument as to whether it is a 'right' to be judged by peers, there is case made by Alex Benn (barrister), for the UK Constitutional Law Association[120], that suggests it is protected by Common Law, though I note no citation or reference to back this up.

We do however have the interesting conundrum of which 'rights' the UK is obliged to adhere, whereby most claim ECHR due to it's inclusion in the 'Human Rights Act 1998', which then negates its signature to recognise the UN's 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights'[121], specifically Article 10:

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

It might be interpreted that 'public hearing' combined with 'independent and impartial tribunal', could be considered 'jury of peers'.

I will note also at this point that considerations of this 'Declaration' also presents issue of numerous contraventions within UK Law.

It then begs the question why we have so many 'Human Rights' sources to refer to, if not for the purpose of intentional obfuscation and avoidance of accountability. The failure of all of these thousands of 'qualified' persons within the Office of, and under, the AGO to rectify these issues is problem enough, but here we have case of actively abandoning non-contravention and principles via an office that claims to want to 'build public confidence'.

How this office would be able to hold anyone to account on this premise, and its own declared complete lack of authority is beyond me.

We can also determine additional factors from the words of Anthony Rogers during his pre-appointment interview:

The example is the Calocane inspection, where the three families were let down. They had lost all confidence in the criminal justice system and the system that they thought was there to help them. That was a very difficult inspection, in that we very rarely are ever asked to look at an individual case. In fact, it has only ever happened twice in the history of the inspectorate. In that case, we had families who had lost all confidence. I was leading that inspection. It happened as I took over to be Chief Inspector. What I did in that inspection was to ensure that before we did anything, we engaged the families. I took advice from the Victims Commissioner of a way to do it—the best way to approach it.

The messages at the end of that inspection were not messages the family wanted to hear. We found that the CPS had actually made the right decision about manslaughter. It was a question between expectation and understanding, which was very difficult. As non-lawyers, it is very difficult to understand how your children or father could be killed and it not be called a murder.

The day I published the report, I had the families back in and I sat with them for two and a half hours to explain our findings and what sat behind it. That did not go well with one of the families because they thought that we had let them down and we were part of the system. I think what they did appreciate, though, was the time and the fact that we were willing to call back on what the Law Commission had set out about the second tier—the difference between manslaughter and murder and that there should be a second element in that.

So we have a QUANGO that claims to seek increased public confidence that in 25 years has only ever taken up two cases relating to public individuals, and then with the example he thinks makes him sound good, he based his clarity on advice from the Law Commission. I see these as admissions of idleness and redundancy, because of the answer lay with the Law Commission, we don't need these people.

4.2.2.3.1 PROPOSAL

We have a couple of factors here, which are based on what is clearly act of bastardisation of law, and an operation that struggles to meet independent audit to determine any 'fit for purpose'[122] test.

I suspect there will be a multitude of informed people screaming at these pages with examples of cases over the past 25 years that obviously were deemed to be absolutely fine by this office, in typical ignorance of reality.

In the event of position to make changes to the system, I would recommend abolishing this office and saving the taxpayers an annual cost of nearly £3 million.

Making this kind of proposal is often met with 'you can't do that', as though it never happened before, so just for anyone unenlightened, I will include a link to an article called 'Why abolishing public bodies often goes wrong – and how to get it right'[123] from the 'Institute of Government.

I won't say I agree with everything they say, such as 'The "bonfire of the quangos" has seen the number of arms-length bodies fall by more than half since 2010', which is palpable nonsense, but the process they propose is not unrealistic:

- set out clear goals for the abolition
- understand what the body does, and why it is constituted as it is
- examine any underpinning legislation
- consider the wider ecosystem
- assess the long- and short-term costs of abolition.

And if ministers and civil servants decide to abolish a body after going through these steps, they should:

- announce the abolition sensitively
- motivate leaders and staff to make abolition a success
- set realistic timelines
- ensure accountability is clear throughout the transition
- recruit an experienced and skilled transition team.

This then leads to the proposal of what can be conducted prior to being in a position to make this change, as much of this work can be completed for implementation in preparation for 'Day 1'. In certain circumstances it can also perform the task of a well prepared instruction to any representative.

Where I would differ slightly is that the first step is not the 'goals', but the justification for the abolition. Some of this I have already provided.

The 'Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate Act 2000'[115] is the underpinning legislation, and can be repealed without concern as it merely serves the function of establishing this office.

In terms of the 'wider ecosystem', this enters the realm of accountability, and can serve as a process benchmark for all similar proposals that will arise in numerous similar instances.

The 'ecosystem' in question is that of responsibility and accountability. Anyone that has entered into the complaints and route to recourse system of the Government will be acutely aware of its intentional obfuscation and deflection routine.

Due to this, the answer lays in direct accountability.

I'm sure many of you are familiar with the 'we investigated ourselves and found ourselves not guilty' that the current system relies upon to avoid responsibility, and certainly accountability, though I am less certain that many understand the full method employed to perform this failure of duty.

I will come to expand on this as I continue through the process, and it is one where our own consideration of abolition must take into account. The method is closure or renaming of offices, in order that they can claim 'that office no longer exists', is a well known tactic amongst forensic accounting that raises red flags demanding close inspection, and this is the point where long and short term cost implications can be expanded into audit of the assets and liabilities, as well as all contracts, historical and open cases, as well as the chain of responsibility.

If the public were of a mind, preparation work could be conducted across Government offices to establish the case histories, whereby various resources are available to conduct this research.

To give a few examples, there are these resources:

- Case Tracker for Civil Appeals[124]
- Supreme Court Cases[125]
- Royal Courts of Justice[126]

Focused research can expand into 'Tribunals' and additional relevant authorities.

From the view of the general public, and any researchers, the most commonly known method employed to gather information to establish facts relating to complaint, is the 'FoI' system. It will bode well for us to consider how this system operates currently, and what changes should be made.

4.2.2.3.2 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000[127]

Linking the use of the 'FoI' system to the issues of office abolition or name change as a method of obfuscation, we need to pay special attention to Article 12 of this 'Act', i.e. 'Exemptions':

12 Exemption where cost of compliance exceeds appropriate limit.

(1) Section 1(1) does not oblige a public authority to comply with a request for information if the authority estimates that the cost of complying with the request would exceed the appropriate limit.

(2) Subsection (1) does not exempt the public authority from its obligation to comply with paragraph (a) of section 1(1) unless the estimated cost of complying with that paragraph alone would exceed the appropriate limit.

(3) In subsections (1) and (2) "the appropriate limit" means such amount as may be prescribed, and different amounts may be prescribed in relation to different cases.

(4) The [F1 Minister for the Cabinet Office] may by regulations provide that, in such circumstances as may be prescribed, where two or more requests for information are made to a public authority—

(a) by one person, or

(b) by different persons who appear to the public authority to be acting in concert or in pursuance of a campaign,

the estimated cost of complying with any of the requests is to be taken to be the estimated total cost of complying with all of them.

(5) The [F2 Minister for the Cabinet Office] may by regulations make provision for the purposes of this section as to the costs to be estimated and as to the manner in which they are to be estimated.

I'm sure anyone that employed this method will at some point incurred a response based on this clause.

A recent example of my own, from the Home Office, can be seen here:

To respond to your request for information we would need to:

- establish and identify who was involved in the various groups that were involved in what was almost certainly a long planning process.
- establish what meetings were set up for working groups, and consultations.
- source notes from any meetings.
- establish what advice was given to Senior Civil Servants and Ministers throughout the process.

This would exceed the appropriate limit; therefore section 12 of the Act is engaged.

This was based on a previous response they had provided claiming they held a 'blueprint' for that which I was requesting, but then conveniently decided to return this statement and an odd declaration that 'blueprint' was a 'colloquialism'. Here again I remind people of the critical need for

correct terminology, especially in law, because these people will bastardise language in a heart beat, and hope you are too dumb to notice.

So, we have a problem of obfuscation of information through abuse of Article 12, and we have a consideration toward information for office to be abolished or having been subject to name change. This requires solution, and where I can provide an answer that does not require the nation to scour the world to find something to copy (i.e. yes, we are capable of thinking for ourselves).

4.2.2.3.3 ORGANISATIONAL BILL OF PROCESS©

In case you have never heard of this, and wonder why I have a 'copyright' mark by the side of it, it's because this is 'mine'.

When I say 'mine' I am being a bit loose, because this is an amalgamation of existing processes being applied and expanded upon to cover a wider field.

The specific processes I am referring to are:

- Bill of Process
- Wiring Maps
- Organisational Charts

The core process you may not know about is the 'Bill of Process' which is a manufacturing process that is easily explained as being a recipe for a product, i.e. the ingredients (technically this part is known as the 'Bill of Materials') and how to make the product.

The background to this is not based on this specific audit, but it can be applied, and the origins are from the 2016-17 period wherein I was working with a range of manufacturing organisations in respect to two different fields of discussion, namely EV development and Industry 4.0.

The EV Development led to my creation of EVIIG (Electric Vehicle Industry Implementation Group) and research of the practicalities of what was then being planned as an 'enforced' change, and wherein my process of due diligence and mapping caused some disquiet on account of the resulting impracticalities nobody was even remotely considering. Naturally the membership that was 'vested interest' were particularly displeased with my findings and even less pleased that I didn't care if they didn't like it.

Running in parallel, due its relevance, I had been considering the development of the Industry 4.0 proposition (largely due to the ability for re-shoring manufacturing to assist in supply chains for the EV production lines). Here I do have to inform the uninformed that no, Klaus 'Adolf' Schwab did not create the term 'Industry 4.0', this came from the Fraunhofer Institute, with whom I had worked with briefly in relation to 'machine learning'.

At the time, Industry 4.0 had some basic issues, a) larger organisations were deluding themselves, and industry, into the false perception that single source 'one-size-fits-all' solutions could be provided by them, and

b) industry itself had no means of a system for implementation (still a service I can provide).

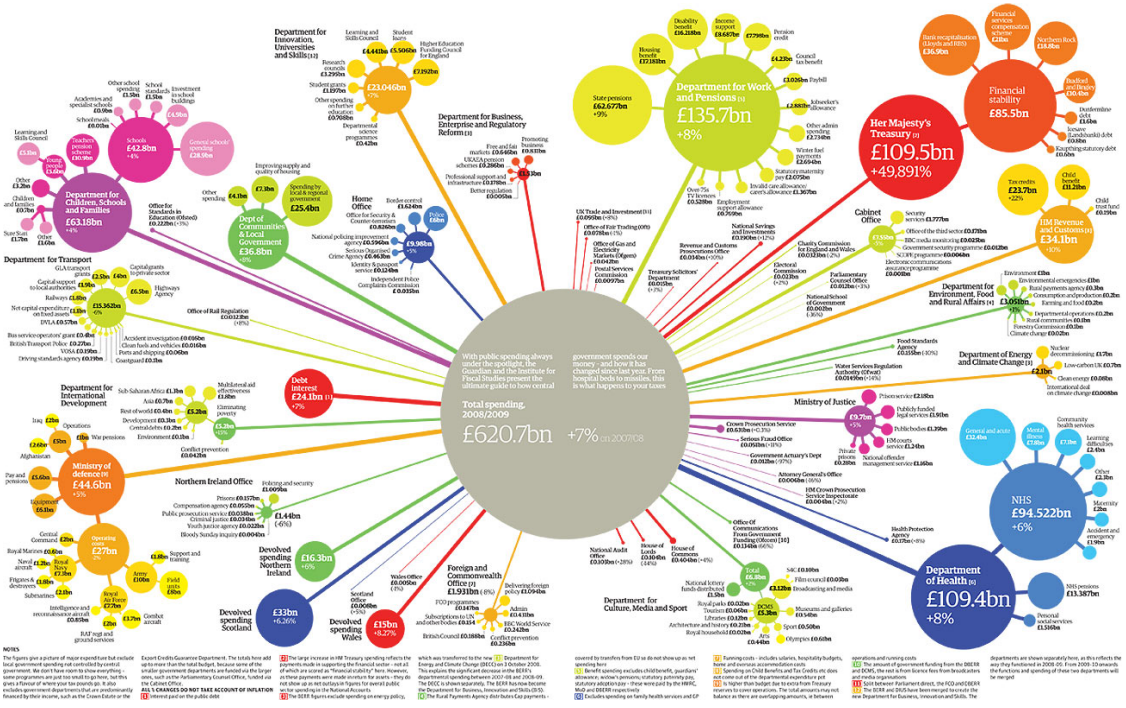
This is where I came in with a method of doing so, leaving the door open for ‘edge technologies’ (another term that has been bastardised from its original meaning of – tech innovation created by small companies with limited resources).

A core principle of the ‘whole organisation’ approach was to avoid duplication and unnecessary cost, as well as the ability to carve out suitable departments for test cases, without disruption to the bottom line (by default creates ability to determine whether the tech would improve the bottom line).

That’s the overview of background, so what is it, and how would it apply to this problem within governance?

We can describe it as a Whole Government Database, which maps out the organisation in far more comprehensive terms than is currently produced, on account of the existing publication missing a huge swathe of offices, whether QUANGO, Government owned company, Committee or Advisory Board.

An example of how I often see this being presented, external to Government publication, is in the following format:


Total spending, 2008/2009
£620.7bn +7% on 2007/08
Department for Work and Pensions £135.7bn +8%
Her Majesty's Treasury £109.5bn +49,891%
Financial stability £85.5bn
Department for Children, Schools and Families £63.18bn +4%
Department for Communities & Local Government £36.8bn
Department for Transport £25.4bn
Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills £23.046bn
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
Home Office £9.968bn
Debt interest £24.1bn
Department for International Development
Ministry of defence £44.6bn +5%
Northern Ireland Office £1.44bn
Devolved spending Northern Ireland £16.3bn
Devolved spending Scotland £33bn
Devolved spending Wales £15bn
Foreign and Commonwealth Office £1.931bn
Cabinet Office £130m
Ministry of Justice £9.7bn
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs £1.068bn
Department of Energy and Climate Change £2.1bn
NHS £94.522bn +6%
Department of Health £109.4bn +8%
Department for Culture, Media and Sport £1.6bn
National Audit Office £0.039bn
House of Lords £0.104bn
House of Commons £0.404bn
HMRC £6.3bn
DCMS £5.3bn
Office of Communications £0.134bn
Financial services compensation scheme £2bn
Bank recapitalisation (Lloyds and RBS) £36.9bn
Northern Rock £18.8bn
Bradford & Bingley £50.6bn
Dunfermline £1.6bn
Icesave £1.6bn
Kaupthing £0.6bn
Exchequer £23.7bn +22%
Child benefit £11.2bn
Child trust fund £0.9bn
HM Revenue and Customs £34.1bn +10%
Debt interest £24.1bn +7%
Ministry of defence £44.6bn +5%
Department for Work and Pensions £135.7bn +8%
Her Majesty's Treasury £109.5bn +49,891%
Financial stability £85.5bn
Department for Children, Schools and Families £63.18bn +4%
Department for Communities & Local Government £36.8bn
Department for Transport £25.4bn
Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills £23.046bn
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
Home Office £9.968bn
Department for International Development
Northern Ireland Office £1.44bn
Devolved spending Northern Ireland £16.3bn
Devolved spending Scotland £33bn
Devolved spending Wales £15bn
Foreign and Commonwealth Office £1.931bn
Cabinet Office £130m
Ministry of Justice £9.7bn
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs £1.068bn
Department of Energy and Climate Change £2.1bn
NHS £94.522bn +6%
Department of Health £109.4bn +8%
Department for Culture, Media and Sport £1.6bn
HM Revenue and Customs £34.1bn +10%

Here we can establish 3 pieces of information: a) whole Government expenditure, b) departmental expenditure, and c) claimed size of Government.

As my process will detail, the latter is the shortfall, and the expenditures are merely replications of that which is reported, not audited external to the National Audit Office.

Without compromising too much of my 'intellectual capital', and writing an entire book within a book, let's list out some of the functions (in no particular order of implortance), which I will then add to periodically according to relevance with office audit:

- Hierarchy Map – development for chain of accountability
- Inter-dependency links – financial, reporting and advice
- Asset and liability data – fully loaded (inc. contracts)
- Legal, regulatory, guidance frameworks – specific to office operation
- All 'papers' – business plans, consultations (internal and external), proposals etc. inc. authors, dates and any supporting documentation. This will also include financial statements, where I will write about a specific issue I have noted across offices, and will demonstrate with example
- Breakdown of divisions, teams within each office
- Due diligence reports – MP and high ranking positions PEP and register of interests
- Table of ALL principles, benchmarks, metrics and standards
- Any and ALL relevant international agreements – whether trade or governance based

Important elements to understand are that this 'OBoP' will be a 'living document'[128], and that it should be developed with the ability for creating mirror databases (copy) in order to conduct simulations.

What this means is, if we seek to abolish an office and want to ensure competent cause and effect analysis, we can tranche out the relevant office from the mirror database to identify the areas of mitigation required (if any), without any concern toward impacting the primary database.

Naturally there are various technical considerations relating to consistent and multiple simultaneous access requests, however, this can be resolved through updates to the primary database based on an approval and scheduled system.

Matters of actual 'National Security' will apply.

Development of this database would require as much input as possible from historical records, not just current or future, in which instance Hansard and the Archives will prove useful tools.

Ensuring ease of navigation will be critical, though no doubt certain parties might struggle (you can't please everyone), and tests can be performed through systems such as 'FoI' to ascertain accuracy and reduction in Article 12 responses.

Time, complexity, cost and security are all considerations, as well as full and open discussion with the public for scrutiny. To be clear, this is not about keeping data on the public, quite the reverse, this is shining a light on the crevices, cracks and dark corners of Government. Let's see how they like it.

A core benefit of such a 'big data' system is that it will enable functions of Industry 4.0 intentions toward the development of utilising 'big information', i.e. turning volumes of data into focused and useful packages of information.

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UK domestic market development, inclusive of NED position and advisory.
Analysis of existing operations to determine strategies and plans for growth, inclusive of unique 'Organisation Bill of Process' study.

02
International Business

Creation of strategies for international market entrance and development.
Development of distribution channels, partners, SLA's and logistics.
New Venture analysis and PE prospects.

03
Due Diligence

Corporate and individual background checks.
Identification of red flags, risks, violations, UBO identification and recommendations.
OSINT reputation management, screening and asset tracing.

04
Market Analysis

SWOT Analysis, competitor analysis, potential client identification, patens, trademarks etc.
In-house geopolitical analysis and barriers to entry analysis.
Key financial metrics.

05
Political Landscape

Predominantly UK focused structure of Government and developments.
Insight into offices, departments, personnel and finances.
Unique insights.

06
Policy Development

Due to in-house recreation of the Hoskyns Government Wiring Map (living process), we can provide evidenced based policy suggestions, audit and forensic audit services, as well as advisory relating to policy papers and consultations.

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